The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1872—EIGHT PAGES. NUMBER 26.

POLITICAL.

Predictions as to the Result in Maine.

Analysis of the Recent Vote in Vermont.

Carl Schurz and General Ewing at Cleveland---Colonel Carter at Springfield.

The Liberals of New York to Hold a Mammoth Meeting on Thursday.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MAINE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Correspondents in Maine generally agree that the election next Monday will probably result in a somewhat reduced majority for the Grant party. During the last six years the Republican majority in Maine has averaged 19,000, and in 1868, which is the test, exceeded 30,000. Governor Elaine has been unscrupulous in using the immense means placed in his hands by the Pluthocratic Administration managers. The Maine Standard says: "It requires a Liberal majority of 15 per cent in Maine to render it possible, but a gain of 15 per cent is entirely possible, and have discovered many more such places. This is, briefly, the history of the discovery. The places where the phenomenon has been best observed are in the Department of the Loire-et Cher, on the right bank of the Loire, near the railway; on the left bank, the country about Blois. There, too, in the Commune of Cour, and more especially of Cheverny, which districts were successively occupied. Observations have also been made at Orleans, on the Boulevard Saint Jean, and the Isle of Arrault.

I shall best recount these observations by giving them as they were written down in the order of date.

On the 18th of March, 1872, certain new plants, observed the previous year at Blois and Cheverny, had increased considerably on arid soil, which formerly bore only a few poor and stunted herbs. Each of the districts furnished about 50 to 100 species. But the species were not the same in each district, and the total number of species met with was 257, belonging to twenty-one families.

On the 27th of April my attention was called to the large number of annuals and biennials disseminated. The annual plants, which Dr. Candolle call monocarpian, because they terminate their existence by a perfect and unique fructification, are invariably reproduced by the dissemination of their seeds when they have come to maturity; the individual dies, while the species becomes perennial; which duration, on the other hand, is temporarily acquired by the individual, when a scythe, or the grazing of cattle, retards the life and indispensable phase of the plant's existence.

At this date, April 27, trefoil and lucerne promised to be very abundant in the Blois district. By the 1st of May an incessant appearance of new species was noticed, and it seemed beyond a doubt that before the end of the season the four localities of Blois, Cheverny, Vendome, and Orleans, would furnish not fewer than two hundred species, of which one hundred and seventy at least were peculiar to meadows and pasture lands.

On the 1st of May a new fact presented itself. During the war a foreigner had stood at the side of the market place of Cour Cheverny, but last year no appearance of any new plant had been discovered there, notwithstanding careful search. On the 1st of some twelve species of foreign forage plants made their appearance, and others were expected. The people knew that the seeds had remained in the soil for sixteen months without alteration of their germinating properties. This is an interesting fact, and a corollary of the law of conservation observed on all natural meadows, viz., the temporary disappearance of dominant species, yielding for an indeterminate period to new types, which they hinder and by-and-by replace, when they meet with certain favoring atmospheric influences, not very fully understood.

The Algerian plants withstood successfully the frost of the 12th May, which did such damage to our vines and the shoots of certain trees, especially indigenous conifers.

M. Vibraye, in closing his notes, speaks of the above phenomena as being quite an event. It is not often that the appearance of a few plants generally disseminated, raise the problematical hope of fixing in the soil a useful [illegible]—it is an exotic; the fixation, not of a modern parasite, but of a migration, not of a modern complete. It is, in fact, a dependency of the central district, a ward, a [illegible] which the [illegible] districts of France are called on to [illegible] appropriate. He argues that the propagation of these plants should not be left to chance, but that human skill should be brought to bear on it.

Royal Honors to an American Actor.

The following extracts from a private letter contains some interesting gossip in reference to the appreciation in this Land *aut monde*, of an American artist, Mr. William Bradford:

LAMORNA HOTEL, LONDON, Aug. 9.—You have heard of William's Bradford's success at Osborne. The Princess Louise has given him an order for a picture, and has also given him a commission for one of his most important works. He spent an hour and a half at Osborne House, and was invited to stay to lunch, but considered it was not best to take any offered favors. The Princess Louise was delighted with the pictures and sketches, and took her mother into her room to see them in the afternoon, when the Queen expressed a desire to meet with them, and, on the strength of it, gave the order referred to. The Marquis of Lorne called at the hotel (Isle of Wight) next morning and stayed some time. When he arrived, William (Bradford) was in the coffee-room talking with Mr. Hoppin, and Mr. Hoppin said to Bradford, or rather told of the order: "You need it is black and white to make Americans believe." Just then a servant walked up to William and said: "His Lordship, the Marquis of Lorne awaits you in your parlor." Mr. Hoppin turned to Bradford, and said: "That is black and white enough."

It may be mentioned that Mr. Bradford's commission from the Queen is the first royal favor of the kind granted to an American artist since the days of Benjamin West, who was himself more a sort of half-naturalized Englishman than a legitimate citizen of the United States.

A Rejected Suitor Puts a Bullet in His Brain.

From the New York Commercial, Sept. 7.

Hackensack was on Friday night the scene of a very painful tragedy, in which the parties concerned occupy a conspicuous social position, and are quite wealthy. The matter has been kept from the knowledge of the public at the time, but secrecy is no longer possible owing to the fatal termination of the affair.

The parties that a young man, named Henry Quackenbush, had been, for some considerable time, very marked in his attentions to Miss Cora Campbell, but his affection, it seems, was not reciprocated. On the evening above mentioned he called, as usual, on Miss Campbell, and, after a short time, asked her to become his wife. Miss Campbell took a very sensible view of the matter, and plainly told him that it was foolishness to think of matrimony (both being but seventeen), and that the thing was impossible for the present. The request was again requested, and again refused. Finally, drawing a small revolver, and placing it to his forehead, the question was again put, and Miss Campbell supposing young Quackenbush to be only endeavoring to frighten her into a favorable answer, once more replied in the negative, when he immediately fired, and fell to the floor pierced through the forehead. He was instantly summoned, and the ponies taken to his home, but despite the efforts of the best physicians, young Quackenbush died at half-past six o'clock this morning. The sad affair has caused intense excitement in Hackensack to-day.

How Twenty-Three Gentlemen Got Seats in the New York Central Cars.

A gentleman from the West, who arrived in this city yesterday, tells of an incident which happened this week on a New York Central train, which may furnish a hint to travellers hereabouts. Among the passengers who got on the train at Utica were twenty-three men who were unable to find a seat. Among them was a lawyer, who proposed to the rest that all decline to give up their tickets until they were furnished seats. The agreement was made, and when the conductor came around he found twenty-three gentlemanly but very obstinate men who refused to give him either tickets or money unless he would show them a place to sit. The conductor replied that there were plenty of vacant seats in the next car, but on inquiry it was ascertained that this was a drawing-room car, for which extra charge was made. So the twenty-three declined to budge, and matters remained in this unpleasant condition until the cars had run a long distance. The conductor finally induced two dozen persons who had seats to go into the drawing room car, without extra charge, and then made a place for the obstinate twenty-three, who then gave up their tickets as they had said they would do. Undoubtedly they had the right of it, as the courts have generally decided that a passenger is justified in refusing payment of fare or to the railroad company gives him proper accommodations

—The St. Louis *Democrat's* Dallas correspondent says: "The One That Hunts the Tiger was up at Leon Water-finals, last night, and all his wampum on the 8pot."

NEW YORK.

Attempt to Secure the Release of a Murderer.

History of the Recent Abduction of Miss Viele.

Financial Review for the Week.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATTEMPT TO RELEASE A MURDERER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The Supreme Court was densely crowded to-day, the occasion consisting of a shrewd legal effort to release, on *habeas corpus*, a murderer who escaped justice on the ground of insanity and now seeks to get out of the Asylum and back into society on plea of a restored brain. Burns, the prisoner, formed a carefully-prepared tableau in Court to-day, with his flax-headed boy seated on his lap and his wife at his elbow. Counsellor Howe stated that he appeared for the prisoner, who had been tried for murder in the first degree and acquitted on the ground that he was insane; but since he tried the Almighty, in His unscrutable wisdom, had been pleased to restore his shattered reason, and he was now as sane as any person in the Court room, and under the circumstances Burns was entitled to his discharge. Judge Leonard said he would render a decision Monday, and remanded Burns to prison.

HONOR TO MARIO

has been serenaded this week and entertained at the Lotos Club. He bears his age very well indeed. He is of about medium height, his hair is yet unstinged with gray, and his vivacity of manner is something unusual in one of his years. He is in excellent health, and expects to rival his ancient triumphs at Castle Garden.

CHARLES SUMNER.

The *Tribune* says "Sumner's illness, while serious, is not regarded as dangerous. Among the incidents of Mr. Sumner's injuries in 1856, was an inflammation of the spinal cord, the effect of blows on the head. Out of this grew an abnormal affection of the heart, not organic, which centers with nervousness, and is only cured by rest and by restoration of general health."

THE VIELE ABDUCTION.

The first wife of General Albert Viele, from whom he is divorced, returned from Europe recently, determined to recover possession of her little girl, aged 7, whose custody had been awarded to the father. Another child, a little boy, had been given to the mother, who went to Europe. Hearing there of General Viele's remarriage, she resolved to seize her little daughter by force. Taking two gentlemen into her confidence, she [illegible] them decoy General Viele to this city by a business appointment. In his absence, last Wednesday, from his home at Lake Mahopac, the disguised party, aided by friends, seized the little girl, placed her in a carriage, and, driving to the nearest railway station, came to this city. On the road to the railway, pursuit was made, and revolvers displayed on both sides, but the General's friend backed down. The little girl showed great delight on being restored to her mother. The eldest daughter of the General by his first marriage remains at Lake Mahopac, having not only refused to accompany her mother, but fighting most desperately to prevent the abduction of her little sister. In the melee she tore a coat from off one man and a hat from another. Mrs. Viele, No. 1 sailed for Europe to-day with her rescued little girl. Mrs. Viele, No. 2 was out riding when the abduction occurred.

A FOOLHARDY ATTEMPT.

A letter from Dover to the London *Times* gives the following account of the attempt of J. B. Johnson to swim across the British Channel on Tuesday: "Many thought it was a hoax, and old salts considered it madness to attempt it, because it was impossible to get across, owing to the swiftness of the currents that run mid-channel, and the distance they reckoned he would have to swim before he could hope to accomplish his object. Johnson, with his breast adorned with about twenty or thirty decorations, walked to the pier. The steamer Palmerston, with members of the press, steamed a few feet away. At 10:40 Mr. Johnson appeared on deck, attired in bathing costume, and, having ascended the paddle-box, he, amid the ringing cheers of the crowd, dived into the water in splendid style. At the stern of the steamer a small boat containing Mr. Johnson's brother and Mr. Callard, was towed along, so that, in case of necessity, help was immediately at hand. Striking out to sea, the swimmer soon made headway, having some most powerful strokes, which appeared to send him at least a distance of six feet each time. Johnson kept on swimming in splendid form, and accomplished two miles in 20 minutes. He kept this pace, and at 11:20 took his first refreshments. At 11:30 he again partook of stimulants. The tide had now taken him out of Shakestone, and he then put on such a spurt that he overhauled the steamer, which was some distance ahead of him. On reaching her, he remarked that he should like something to eat, and, though he was neither exhausted nor distressed, the officers say that their circulation was failing, and advised him to come out. This was at 11:45 a. m. Taking his advice, he got into the steamer, having swam over seven miles in an hour and five minutes. He did not appear the least tired, but his legs were benumbed. When he got all right he had the plunk and desire to continue the feat, but, the weather being very rough, it was considered a physical impossibility to continue. He then went below, and the Palmerston steamed direct for Calais, arriving at 3 p. m. Just Before moving into the harbor Johnson appeared on deck again, and, with his trousers, jumped into the water and performed various aquatic tricks.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

During the past two weeks business on the Stock Exchange has been a little more active, on account of returning speculators. Money has hardened. The two extremes of the week were 5 and 7 per cent, with the great bulk of business at 6 to 7 per cent. Money on time is comparatively dear, and for the balance of the year liberal transactions have taken place at 7 per cent and commissions—equal, as a general thing, to about 12 per cent. The demand for time loans has been active, and many parties have endeavored to fortify themselves against any consequence of the future by borrowing money on time. Time loans is cold shows no relaxation, and high rates are still charged for the use of gold in the future. Borrowers this week have paid ⅞ to 1 per cent for 60 days, and 1¼ to 1½ per cent for the balance of the year. For business paper the market may be called dull, and in open market the rates for prime range from 6 to 10 per cent. The outflow of currency to the interior during the week has not been on an extensive scale. Foreign exchange has been dull and heavy throughout the week, with a steady and gradual decline in the rate. The gold market was dull and steady the early part of the week, but afterward became weak, and declined from 112½ to 112¼.

At the close there was a firmer feeling, and a rally to 112¾. The decline in gold was produced chiefly by the weakness in exchange, and the fears of a large award in favor of our Government by the Geneva Conference, which, in advance at the close was quoted by a heavyset cross in the open average of the banks. Government securities have been unfavorably affected by the decline at London and fall in gold. The prices reached for bonds during the week on the downward turn were the lowest for a long time past.

On the Stock Exchange, speculation has been unsettled, with frequent fluctuations in prices, and the tone of the market at the opening specialties was slightly bullish, but the loss of the steamers Bienville and American precipitated a heavy decline in the Pacific Mail shares, which changed the whole market from a bull to a bear, and resulted in a general decline, ranging from 1 to 6 per cent. Late in the week Pacific Mail rallied about 2 per cent, and New York Central advanced 3½ per cent, which temporarily turned the market again, and caused a general rally from the lowest point of the week. This condition of the market was followed by a general reaction in prices once more at the close, when some shares declined to the lowest figure of the week. The market has periodically been affected during the week by many unsettling and counteracting influences, such as the loss of the Pacific Mail steamers; the rumored rupture between the New Jersey Central, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Cos., whereby at one time dividend by the latter might be passed; the revival of the New York Central scrip dividend story; the large sales of Wabash by parties who bought the stock to control the October election, and found out that they had made a mistake; the uncertainty and conflicting reports in regard to the Geneva awards; the unfavorable failures at London, and weakness in securities there, and the hardening tendency of our money market, especially for [illegible]—the share declines in those shares usually classed as investment securities forms one of the noticeable features of the week.

The foreign commerce of the port for the week was as follows: General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $2,260,623; produce exports, $4,468,979; specie exports, $374,428. The total merchandise imports, since Jan. 1, $209,132,880, against $202,216,974 last year, and $205,548,316 in 1870. The total imports of produce, since Jan. 1, are $101,270,865, against $158,282,806 last year, and $93,906,470 in 1870. The total exports of specie, since Jan. 1, are $24,516,600, against $33,344,104 last year, and $45,336,460 in 1870.

The bank statement is unfavorable, and shows a net loss of $1,908,875 in the legal reserve. The banks now hold only $2,323,625 above the 25 per cent required by law.

CLOSING RATES ON SATURDAY.

The stock market to-day was heavy, and lower. New York Central declined from 93½ to 93¼, which caused a sympathetic decline in the balance of the list to the extent of ¼ to 1 per cent. Pacific Mail and Western each declined 1 per cent. The reported Geneva award of $15,500,000 caused a firmer feeling on the Stock Exchange. Just previous to closing New York Central advanced to 93½; C. C. & I. C. to 85; Pacific Mail to 71¼, and the balance of the list ¼ to ½ per cent. Money closed easy, to-day, at 6@7 per cent. The latest rates of gold were at 112.

Government bonds were strong and steady at the close. Central Pacific bonds closed at 103@104; Union Pacific firsts, 97@98; land grants, 79@80; incomes 89@91.

BREADSTUFFS.

The inquiry for flour was light and the market dull for most grades. Good shipping extras are scarce and in fair demand; old family steady; new more plenty and quiet, and common heavy. At the close the market was tame. Wheat quiet, owing to limited supply; demand moderate, chiefly for spring for export. The market closes steady and fairly active for spring and firmer for winter. The latter is not plenty, and the demand is chiefly for export in port to arrive.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE IMPEACHED JUDGES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The Bar Association is reported to have passed a resolution to refuse to endorse the disqualification of Barnard, and to check-mate any movement for restoring Cardozo to the Bench.

THE PIONEER.

It is stated that the Cuban privateer Pioneer has been condemned, and will be sold at auction on the 10th inst.

THE PRINTERS.

At a meeting of the Workingmen's Union last night, the Typographical Union of this city withdrew from it, on account of the passage of a rule requiring all members to pay Twenty-five cents a week when strikes are in progress.

FOREIGN.

Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—Admiral Alden and the officers of the American squadron will participate in the festivities in honor of the Imperial visitors to Berlin.

A grand military parade took place to-day, at which the three Emperors headed their respective regiments. The eldest son of the Crown Prince, Frederick William, was the Order of St. Andrew, which was conferred on him, this morning, by the Czar. The parade was witnessed by the immense concourse.

This evening a Court dinner was given at the Imperial Palace. The Emperor William gave the toast, "Our Guests." The Emperor of Austria proposed "The Health of the German Emperor and family." The Czar's toast was, "The Valiant German Army." The festivities of the day were concluded with a monster torchlight procession this evening, the playing of the Prussian fanfare by the 1,194 musicians selected from the bands of all German regiments for their proficiency. There were 400 torch bearers in the procession. The city was brilliantly illuminated, and multitudes of people thronged the streets.

The Czar made Princess Frederick Charles and Frederick Henry Albert, Field Marshals of the Russian army.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The failure of Nash & Co., bankers, is announced, with liabilities reaching £300,000.

The uncertainty as to the amount of the award of damages to the United States by the Geneva Board has unsettled the market for consols to-day.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—London advices show that the striking mania is pervading all England. The cabinetmakers at Worcester have struck; Lowestaft; the silk-weavers of Sadbury; the stone masons of Preston; the bakers of Dublin; the tailors of Cardiff, and the China and earthenware manufacturers of Staffordshire are all on a strike. The Post Office employes have petitioned for an increase of wages. The journeymen butchers of London have formed a union for the purpose of getting higher wages.

West Indies.

HAVANA, Sept. 6.—The Intendente of Havana has asked and been promised the co-operation of merchants in breaking up the practice of smuggling during this period of high prices.

The clerks of Havana meet on Sunday to take measures to abolish the system of requiring them to work Sundays. Some opposition in the movement is manifested.

The French ship Jacob Bewin, Captain Hue, from Macao April 6, arrived on Sept. 4, bringing a cargo of Chinese. The Chinaman mutinied shortly after leaving Macao, and it is reported that the Captain killed several of them. Whipping was practised during the entire passage. The Chinamen arrived in a horrible condition. Sixty-five out of 600 died during the passage. The survivors, on landing, presented a sickening appearance. Many were unable to walk.

Porto Rico advices state that the natives, having been unmolested by the troops in the election, have chosen their own candidates. The natives are jubilant at their success, and the ultra party in Cuba are despondent, knowing that a loyal abolition delegation from Porto Rico in the Cortes will influence the slavery question in Cuba.

Switzerland.

BERNE, Sept. 7.—One hundred and twenty houses in Sernatz, besides many stables and outbuildings, were burned last night.

The dinner in honor of the Geneva Arbitrators here, on Thursday next, will conclude with a grand *fete*.

GENEVA, Sept. 7.—A banquet was given to the members of the Board of Arbitration, at the Hotel de la Paix, to-day. Count Selopis made a speech, but nothing of importance bearing on the work of the Arbitrators was said.

Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 1.—Two women at the capital, jealous of each other, fought a duel and were killed. One fell with wounds received in the breast with a bone dagger and the other with an ordinary dagger. The one with a bone dagger killed her opponent.

Gomez Palacios declines to accept the Ministry of the Interior offered by Lerdo.

Diaz demands as a condition of submission to the Government that amnesty be extended to parties now excluded, and that the elections be postponed, so that all can participate in the election of members of Congress. Diaz offers all his influence in favor of peace. It is reported that President Lerdo will extend the amnesty terms but refuses to comply with the rest of Diaz' demands. The Guerrero insurgents continue to refuse amnesty.

DIED.

BLOSSOM—In San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 28, Mrs. Wm. H. Blossom, sister of Mrs. J. F. Barnard.

MCGUIRE—In this city, Sept. 7, Walter Chester King, son of David E. and Isabella McGuire, age 10 weeks.

St. Catharines, Ont., papers please copy.

NORTON—In this city, Sept. 7, Louise Marie, daughter of Albert and Louisa Norton, aged 8 years, 1 month and 18 days.

Funeral services at their residence, 645 Centre-av, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, p. m. Friends of the family invited.

☞ Rockville County *Register* please copy.

MARRIED.

OSBORNE—TIFFANY—At the residence of the bride's mother, 130 Throop st., Sept. 4, 1872, by the Rev. J. B. Thomas, Mr. F. S. Osborne, of Atlanta, Iowa, and Miss Belle Tiffany, of this city. The bridal party left for the East on evening train. No cards.

FERGUS—LOVERDAY—At Geneva, Sept. 5, 1872, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Jesse Scott, Jr., Mr. Fergus, of Chicago and Louisa F. Loveday, daughter of Wm. L. Loveday, Esq., of Geneva.

LITTLE—NICHOLS—In this city, Sept. 5, by the Rev. Dr. Goodwin, at his residence, Mr. Wm. Little, of Hobart, Coos County, and Miss Kittie A. Nichols, of Syracuse, N. Y.

REIDE—HATCH—In this city, at 555 Michigan-av., Sept. 5, 1872, by Rev. Jesse Thomas, Mr. Judd Reide, of Galesburg, Ill., and Miss Eva H. Hatch, of Chicago.

☞ Galesburg papers please copy.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Rough Skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Massey & Co., New York.

The Sherman House certifies to the superiority and uniformity of Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts. Sold every where.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Pure, Pleasant and Effective Calisaya Bark and Calisaya Bark and Iron, is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Lowell & Williston,

Real Estate and Loan Brokers,

House Renting Agents &c. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to our care; Real Estate rented, &c. [illegible] CHAS. E. LOWELL. GEO. D. WILLISTON.

DRY GOODS.

Rare Bargains.

We shall, on Monday, Sept. 9, exhibit:

Black Lyons Silks,
Real Blk Thread Laces,
Black Guipure Laces,
Real Th'd Lace 'Barbs,'
Hamburgh 'Edgings.'

All the above from a U. S. MARSHAL SALE. Many of which are sold at half value. Call early.

MANDEL BROS.,

Michigan-av., cor. Twenty-second-st.

HUNT, BARBOUR & CO.

Retail Department,

103 East Madison-st.

Invite attention to a large variety of BLACK ALPACAS at 25 per cent less than usual prices.

Also, a Choice Assortment of Dress Goods, in all the newest colorings, Black Cashmeres, and a complete line of Black and Mourning Goods, Paisley and India Shawls in long and square, Roman Scarfs, Lyons Silk Velvets, Velveteens, in black and colors, etc., etc. All of which will be offered at very low prices.

Cars and omnibuses from the South and West Side, go directly by our door.

TO RENT.

TO RENT

Elegant Five-Story and Basement Stone Front Double Store,

149 & 151 State-st

Near Madison-st.,

RAWSON'S BUILDING.

APPLY TO

WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,

144 LaSalle-st (Otis Block).

TO RENT,

Wabash-av. Store.

The fine just completed marble front building on east side of Wabash-av, north of Monroe-st; those desiring a first-class building will do well to look at this store. It will be rented for a term of years at a reasonable rent, and finished to suit tenant.

Apply to

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,

81 East Washington st.

TO RENT.

Fine Stores, Offices, and Basements in marble-front building on Wabash-av., near Twenty-second-st. Possession immediately. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash-av.

TO RENT

SECOND FLOOR 55 STATE-ST.,

SIZE, 24X113 FEET,

With Use of Steam Elevator.

Also, Steam Power, if wanted, suitable for light jobbing or manufacturing business. Apply to

J. W. MIDDLETON,

No 7 East Randolph st.

Residence to Rent.

My residence, No. 43 Centre-av. Large red brick house and barn. Large grounds, 132 feet by 156 to 24-foot alley. Will rent to responsible party from May next. Will give possession the 1st of October. Will sell furniture cheap, or rent with house if desired.

C. E. GOODYEAR.

For Rent.

Desk Room in finely fitted-up office of L. BRAD, Wholesale Whiskies, 20 and 22 State-st. Good place for a wholesale tobacco man (without factory), sugar or tea broker.

FOR RENT.

Large list of Stores, Offices, and Dwellings. See Fourth Page.

WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,

144 LaSalle-st, Otis Block.

TO RENT.

Rooms in new brick building, cor. Harrison and State, also a store 20x40. Apply to P. O'Neill.

TO RENT.

Marble-front house, 630 West Washington-st. Splendid new furniture and all modern improvements. Possession given immediately. Call at premises.

TO RENT,

Store No. 52 West Madison-st.,

Near Clinton-st., 20x70, opposite the Sherman House, by WM. H. THOMPSON, 52 West Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE.

Acre Property

At Washington Heights for Sale,

BY C. C. THAYER & CO.,

328 WABASH-AV.;

After TUESDAY, at 156 East Madison-st.:

40 acres in Sec. 17, 37, 14, fronting on Halsted-st. and Vincennes-av.

10 acres in Sec. 16, 37, 14, fronting on Halsted-st. and Tracy-av.

12 acres in Sec. 5, 37, 14.

18 acres in Sec. 7, 37, 14.

80 acres in Sec. 19, 37, 14, grove property.

FOR SALE.

The Residence, 434 Michigan-av., three stories and basement. House elegantly finished. Splendid Furnace and Range. All modern improvements. Price, $18,000. Easy terms. $2 000 less than fair market value today. Apply only to ASA W. CLARKE, with Clarke, Layton & Co., 376 State-st.

FOR SALE.

Call and examine our extensive list of property for sale, improved and unimproved. Parcels in all parts of the city. Residence lots a specialty.

WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,

Real Estate Rooms, 144 LaSalle-st, Otis Block.

Twenty Acres

Near junction M. & St. P. & N. W. Railroad, at a bargain, by COFFMAN & ANDREWS, 15 Otis Block, 123 LaSalle-st.

TWENTY ACRES,

Near the South Park, for sale by

WALTER WRIGHT,

77 Dearborn-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.

A fine hotel site near Michigan Southern and Rock Island Railroad Depot, a corner at a bargain. MARSHALL & DICKINSON, corner of Madison and LaSalle-sts., Otis Block, Room 10.

BRONZES, &c.

NEW GOODS.

We have just opened an assortment of VIENNA LEATHER GOODS, FRENCH CLOCKS, and FINE GILT GOODS, BRONZES, FANS, and FINE SWISS WATCHES, all of our own importation, which we offer at extremely low prices.

N. MATSON & CO.,

481 Wabash-av.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY

Wholesale and Retail, at JOHN G ASHLEMAN'S, 452 Wabash-av; open every evening.

REMOVALS.

North Missouri Fire Insurance Co.

CAPITAL, - - $500,000

H. S. TIFFANY & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,

HAVE REMOVED TO

156 & 158 LaSalle-st.

REMOVAL.

James J. Walworth,

(Successor to WALWORTH, FURSE & CO.)

Has Removed to New Store Nos. 243 245 Lake-st., where he offers for sale, at the lowest market prices, a complete Stock of WROUGHT IRON STEAM AND GAS PIPE AND FITTINGS, Steam and Gas Fitters' Tools, Pumps, Leather, and Rubber Belting, Rubber Hose, &c., &c.

REMOVAL.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

Cleaver & Johnson

Have removed to their permanent quarters,

[Cor. Market and Monroe-sts.,

(Opp. J. V. Farwell & Co.)

And are now ready for the Fall Trade.

CLEAVER & JOHNSON,

MONROE & MARKET-STS.

REMOVAL.

TO RENT.

Fine Stores, Offices, and Basements in marble-front building on Wabash-av., near Twenty-second-st. Possession immediately. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash-av.

TO RENT

SECOND FLOOR 55 STATE-ST.,

SIZE, 24X113 FEET,

With Use of Steam Elevator.

Also, Steam Power, if wanted, suitable for light jobbing or manufacturing business. Apply to

J. W. MIDDLETON,

No 7 East Randolph st.

Residence to Rent.

My residence, No. 43 Centre-av. Large red brick house and barn. Large grounds, 132 feet by 156 to 24-foot alley. Will rent to responsible party from May next. Will give possession the 1st of October. Will sell furniture cheap, or rent with house if desired.

C. E. GOODYEAR.

For Rent.

Desk Room in finely fitted-up office of L. BRAD, Wholesale Whiskies, 20 and 22 State-st. Good place for a wholesale tobacco man (without factory), sugar or tea broker.

FOR RENT.

Large list of Stores, Offices, and Dwellings. See Fourth Page.

WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,

144 LaSalle-st, Otis Block.

TO RENT.

Rooms in new brick building, cor. Harrison and State, also a store 20x40. Apply to P. O'Neill.

TO RENT.

Marble-front house, 630 West Washington-st. Splendid new furniture and all modern improvements. Possession given immediately. Call at premises.

TO RENT,

Store No. 52 West Madison-st.,

Near Clinton-st., 20x70, opposite the Sherman House, by WM. H. THOMPSON, 52 West Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE.

Acre Property

At Washington Heights for Sale,

BY C. C. THAYER & CO.,

328 WABASH-AV.;

After TUESDAY, at 156 East Madison-st.:

40 acres in Sec. 17, 37, 14, fronting on Halsted-st. and Vincennes-av.

10 acres in Sec. 16, 37, 14, fronting on Halsted-st. and Tracy-av.

12 acres in Sec. 5, 37, 14.

18 acres in Sec. 7, 37, 14.

80 acres in Sec. 19, 37, 14, grove property.

FOR SALE.

The Residence, 434 Michigan-av., three stories and basement. House elegantly finished. Splendid Furnace and Range. All modern improvements. Price, $18,000. Easy terms. $2 000 less than fair market value today. Apply only to ASA W. CLARKE, with Clarke, Layton & Co., 376 State-st.

FOR SALE.

Call and examine our extensive list of property for sale, improved and unimproved. Parcels in all parts of the city. Residence lots a specialty.

WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,

Real Estate Rooms, 144 LaSalle-st, Otis Block.

Twenty Acres

Near junction M. & St. P. & N. W. Railroad, at a bargain, by COFFMAN & ANDREWS, 15 Otis Block, 123 LaSalle-st.

TWENTY ACRES,

Near the South Park, for sale by

WALTER WRIGHT,

77 Dearborn-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.

A fine hotel site near Michigan Southern and Rock Island Railroad Depot, a corner at a bargain. MARSHALL & DICKINSON, corner of Madison and LaSalle-sts., Otis Block, Room 10.

BOLTS.

BOLTS.

Continental Bolt Works,

Manufacturers of Machine Bolts, Log Screws, Bridge, Roof, and Car Bolts, Tire Bolts, Boat Bolts, &c. Any description of Bolt Work to order at short notice. Works, corner Market and Huron-sts.

Salesrooms, 50 and 52 East Madison-st.

CLARKE, ABBOTT & CO., Sole Agents.

HOTELS.

Continental Hotel,

ANDERSON & CO., Proprietors.

State st., corner Eldridge-court,

CHICAGO, ILL.

A new house, and first-class in every respect. Terms, $3 per day.

HOTEL.

Central European House, 61 Desplaines-st., near Washington. First class rooms, $1 00 to $1.50 per day Meals extra, 25 to 50 cents.

A. KIDDER, Proprietor.

EDUCATIONAL.

Kenwood Seminary,

Hyde Park, Illinois.

Teachers selected with the greatest care; one for every teacher at Vassar, and two from the Oswego Training School. Unusual opportunities offered for French, German, and Music. The resident French teacher is graduate of the Paris Conservatory of Music. See circulars 402 Wabash-av.

This beautifully located and liberally appointed school for girls will re-open Sept 11, 1872.

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL,

673 Wabash-av.,

Mrs. BURGWYN MAITLAND, Principal.

English, French and German boarding and day school for young ladies and little girls. Will open Sept. 16. Circulars can be obtained at the bookstores and of the Principal.

Seminary of the Sacred Heart,

Corner of Taylor and Throop-sts.

The classes will re-open on the 1st Wednesday in September. Tuition in English and French, per annum, $60.00; payable semi-annually in advance.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

Insurance Agency,

With a good list of Renewals, in a Number one East side Company, for sale.

To one possessing the requisite means and ability desirous to enter upon a well-established business this affords a fine opportunity either to take an interest or assume the general agency. Address for particulars, LIFE INSURANCE, Box 6, Chicago P. O.

BRONZES, &c.

NEW GOODS.

We have just opened an assortment of VIENNA LEATHER GOODS, FRENCH CLOCKS, and FINE GILT GOODS, BRONZES, FANS, and FINE SWISS WATCHES, all of our own importation, which we offer at extremely low prices.

N. MATSON & CO.,

481 Wabash-av.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY

Wholesale and Retail, at JOHN G ASHLEMAN'S, 452 Wabash-av; open every evening.

REMOVALS.

North Missouri Fire Insurance Co.

CAPITAL, - - $500,000

H. S. TIFFANY & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,

HAVE REMOVED TO

156 & 158 LaSalle-st.

REMOVAL.

James J. Walworth,

(Successor to WALWORTH, FURSE & CO.)

Has Removed to New Store Nos. 243 245 Lake-st., where he offers for sale, at the lowest market prices, a complete Stock of WROUGHT IRON STEAM AND GAS PIPE AND FITTINGS, Steam and Gas Fitters' Tools, Pumps, Leather, and Rubber Belting, Rubber Hose, &c., &c.

REMOVAL.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

Cleaver & Johnson

Have removed to their permanent quarters,

[Cor. Market and Monroe-sts.,

(Opp. J. V. Farwell & Co.)

And are now ready for the Fall Trade.

CLEAVER & JOHNSON,

MONROE & MARKET-STS.

REMOVAL.

HEILBRONN BROS.,

Manufacturers of Artificial Flowers and Jobbers in Millinery and Straw Goods, 162 and 164 Wabash-av.

SALT!

REMOVAL!

We have removed our office to

No. 41 Lake-st.

HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER.

REMOVAL.

WISWALL, NAZRO & THOMPSON,

Wholesale Boots and Shoes,

Have removed to their old quarters,

56 AND 58 WABASH-AV.

REMOVAL.

T. J. SHAY, Wholesale Boots and Shoes, removed to 239 East Madison-st., corner Franklin.

REMOVAL.

ELLIS, MOORE & CO., Wholesale Grocers, have Removed to their new quarters, 37 and 39 Wabash-av., Grocers Block.

BOLTS.

BOLTS.

Continental Bolt Works,

Manufacturers of Machine Bolts, Log Screws, Bridge, Roof, and Car Bolts, Tire Bolts, Boat Bolts, &c. Any description of Bolt Work to order at short notice. Works, corner Market and Huron-sts.

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Insurance Agency,

With a good list of Renewals, in a Number one East side Company, for sale.

To one possessing the requisite means and ability desirous

ROOMS AND LODGING.

West Side.

1 SOUTH SHELDON-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms, neatly papered and furnished, to rent with board. A few transient boarders can be accommodated.

13 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—COMFORTABLE rooms, with board; for a couple of gentlemen. Day board also if desired.

14 BISHOP COURT, 1 BLOCK EAST OF Union Park, very nice front rooms, location and terms first-class in every respect.

20 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, to suit good parties; also front parlor, handsomely furnished for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with first-class board.

29 SOUTH ANN (NEAR LAKE)-ST.—LARGE front room with board to a gentleman and wife; also one smaller room. Call to-morrow.

36 ST. JOHN'S PLACE, ONE BLOCK NORTH of Union Park, offers to rent with pleasant unfurnished front room suitable for gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen; will furnish if desired; terms reasonable.

39 WEST ADAMS-ST., GREEN WILLOW House.—Board and rooms for $7 per week; day board $1 50 per week.

53 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST., BETWEEN MADIson and Monroe—Large front parlor, handsomely furnished, with board; terms reasonable.

64 UNION PARK PLACE.—A PLEASANT front room to rent with board, for two gentlemen; references required. Inquire at West Side conservatory of Music.

71 NORTH PEORIA-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board, within a block and a half from Lake-st.

76 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—NEW YORK HOUSE.—Front room to rent for one; also single bed at reasonable rates. Also day board at $5 50 per week.

84 THE SOCIETY OF A YOUNG COUPLE WOULD like to induce gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen to occupy the above suite of front rooms, with bath re-m attached furnished or unfurnished, or a single room. Call on Monday or after.

88 ASHLAND-AV.—FOR RENT: 2 OR 3 ROOMS furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; private family; no children.

97 ADE ST. SOUTH DES PLAINES-ST.—DAY boarding at the St. Denis. Also, some very pleasant rooms for gentlemen and ladies, together with first-class board.

100 SOUTH WOOD-ST.—FRONT PARLOR, unfurnished, and other front rooms, furnished, with board. Also board to books fr m Union Park.

114 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—COMFORTABLE rooms, with board, $5 per week; for 2 boarders $4 50 per week; also transient.

119 GREEN-ST., BETWEEN MONROE AND Adams-sts.—A large nicely furnished front room, suitable for two persons; brick house with modern conveniences.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—A large suite of four rooms, furnished or unfurnished, on suite of two rooms, as desired. Meals and table first class. Hot dinners at noon, and hot and cold meals at reasonable hours after the fair, and winter. Terms reasonable.

134 THIRD-ST.—THREE GENTLEMAN can obtain pleasant rooms and board in a first-class board; to an moderate.

144 PEORIA-ST.—A PLEASANT UNFURnished room for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also second-story front room; board if desired. Terms reasonable.

163 WARREN-AV.—ROOM TO RENT WITH board for two gentlemen.

175 WASHINGTON-AV.—TWO GENTLEMEN can find a pleasant room, with good board, in private family; location south from Madison-st cars; terms $5 per week.

199 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FINE front room, with stove and gas fixtures, with first-class board, in a quiet desirable location; a few day boarders accommodated.

201 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE SINgle, one double room, with board.

204 CAN BE ACCOMMODATED WITH A large-sized furnished room, with gas, with or without board. Also a single room for gentleman.

209 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FRONT suite of rooms, unfurnished, with board; also a single room for gentleman.

211 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOM ON first floor, with board, to gentleman and wife. Also front room for single gentleman. Home desirable.

216 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED room, with alcove, to gentleman and wife. Home desirable.

220 WEST MONROE-ST.—BOARD AND rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to rent, with board; pleasant rooms, modern improvements; price reasonable; also day boarders wanted.

230 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT furnished rooms, with board.

268 WEST TAYLOR-ST.—ROOM AND board for two young men; private family.

215 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., COR. OF MORgan.—Large front room and pleasant rooms for gentlemen, only.

286 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—ONE LARGE, handsomely-furnished front room, with first-class board, for gentlemen and wife, or four gentlemen. A few day boarders can also be accommodated.

299 FULTON-ST.—A ROOM WITH BOARD in private family, for one person.

313 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A GENTLEman and lady or single gentlemen can be accommodated with room and board; also table board for others.

314 WEST ADAMS-ST. — BOARD AND furnished rooms.

322 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—PLEASANT furnished rooms, with board.

324 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—TO RENT.—Large, well furnished room, with closet, suitable for gentleman or lady and gentleman; references required.

328 WEST WASHINGTON, COR. MAY ST.—A large, handsomely furnished room, with first-class board for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

346 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — SINGLE rooms, or large and small rooms for those wishing to make arrangements for the fall and winter and first-class board, either with or without rooms.

347 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ON SUITE of furnished and single suites of unfurnished or gentlemen only; also first-class board.

356 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—LARGE FRONT room with closet, furnished, for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also single room, for a single gentleman, for one gentleman.

368 WEST LAKE-ST., CORNER ANN.—Board and pleasant large front room, with large closet, for man and wife, or two gentlemen. Location desirable.

429 WEST MONROE-ST., FRONT PARLOR and bedroom, with first-class board, for gentlemen and wife; terms moderate.

471 WEST MADISON-ST.—TWO NICELY furnished front rooms connected, to rent separately or together, with or without board.

501 WASHINGTON-AV., NEAR UNION Park.—First-class board and rooms for two gentlemen or a family; also, steady boarders.

546 ASHLAND-AV., NEAR UNION PARK.—Man and wife, or two gentlemen, or two ladies can be accommodated with board, comforts of home, in private family; terms moderate.

547 FULTON-ST., NEAR UNION PARK.—Furnished room, with board, in a private family.

566 MILWAUKEE-AV. — ROOMS WITH board for gentlemen that who will be permanent.

574 WEST LAKE-ST.—TWO FRONT ROOMS with board, fronting Union Park; house under improvements; price reasonable; also day boarders wanted.

604 WEST ADAMS-ST.—LADY AND GENtleman can have first-class board and rooms.

607 WEST MADISON-ST., NEAR UNION Park.—A few gentlemen can obtain first-class board with home comforts; terms moderate.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK.—Two large unfurnished and one furnished room, in one suite or separate; also one to let with board; rooms contain modern improvements; location first-class; we aim to please with table.

684 FULTON-ST.—G. WILKINSON.—TWO good unfurnished rooms, with board in a small family; hot and cold water and use of bath room; also a large front room to rent.

766 WEST LAKE-ST.—NICE FRONT ROOMS in first or second story furnished or unfurnished with board with a family of a few gentlemen; also single gentlemen. Call or address THOS. NORTH, care Chicago Daily News, 71 West Lake-st.

797 WEST MADISON-ST.—BOARDERS wanted for one front room and bedroom; all conveniences; terms reasonable.

841 FULTON-ST.—TWO PLEASANT SUITES of unfurnished rooms to rent with board, to a gentleman and wife.

959 INDIANA-AV.—PLEASANT ROOM with board; second story back, to gentlemen and wife, or two single gents.

A ASHLAND-AV., THREE DOORS SOUTH OF Madison-st., rooms, with board.

C WISHING A NUMBER OF FRIENDS or visiting to room together can be accommodated at South Jefferson-st. one day's notice.

H HALF OF THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS ON West Adams-st., east of Aberdeen, and would take charge of 2 or 3 persons to board for company; terms reasonable. Address W 21, Tribune office.

NEAR UNION PARK.—PLEASANT PARLOR, with board, for gentleman and wife; also front first-class. Terms moderate. Address S 80, Tribune office.

O TYLER-ST., SECOND DOOR WEST OF West-n-av.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with nice front room, and a good home for the winter.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, 420 SOUTH CANAL-st.—Pleasant board at from $5 50 to $7 per week. Also transient board at $1 per day. Restaurant and billiard hall in connection with the house. Refitted now.

WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NO. 34.—A NEATLY furnished room to two gentlemen, with board.

South Side.

6 AND 8 ELDRIDGE COURT.—A SUIT OF rooms facing on Michigan-av. to let with board. Reference required.

10 ELDRIDGE COURT.—A NICELY FURnished room to let, with board, for one gentleman.

12 ERMAN-AV.—FOR TWO LADY SCHOOL teachers or young men, pleasant room with board; terms reasonable.

12 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST.—TO RENT—A FURnished or 2d room for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also board if desired.

22 SIXTEENTH-ST.—TWO FRONT ROOMS, with alcoves; newly furnished; hot and cold water; bath; chandelier, withboard at reasonable price. Call and see.

24 OAK-AV., PARTIES WISHING BOARD with furnished front room pleasantly located, can be accommodated.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST. — A NICE FURnished front room with board, suitable for 2 gentlemen; also board for 2 gentlemen.

84 DOUGLAS PLACE — TO LET, WITH board, two or five pleasant rooms.

120 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., JUNCTION OF 19th-st.—Large handsomely furnished rooms, with board. House and surroundings first-class.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST. — TWO FRONT rooms, furnished or single; closets, and gas; bath-room on same floor.

325 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, FURNISHED or not, with board, 1 front room and 1 extra large room.

352 CALUMET-AV. — TO RENT, WITH board, to gentleman and wife, a nicely furnished front room.

420 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. NEAR THIRD. —Two gentlemen can be accommodated with board.

421 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST., NEAR THIRD. —Furnished rooms and board in a small private family.

469 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE LARGE FRONT alcove room, also, can sleep with good board. A few day boarders accommodated.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE ROOM, FURnished or unfurnished, with board. Hot and cold water, closet. At moderate terms. Day boarders wanted.

499 SUNDRIDGE PARK—TWENTY-NINTH and State-sts.—Pleasant rooms nicely furnished, with board, at very low prices; piano, bath-room and everything desirable.

616 WABASH-AV. — WANTED, A FEW gentlemen boarders, with pleasant rooms and good board. Day boarders wanted.

546 SOUTH PARK-AV.—WITHIN 3 MINutes' walk of Fairview Hotel on Douglas place.—To rent, unusually pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, in a private family. References given and required.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side—Continued.

548 WABASH-AV.—TWO UNFURNISHED room, except carpet and curtains, to rent with board.

575 STATE-ST.—CHOICE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, to rent, with board; day and full boarders wanted.

612 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, to rent, with board; day boarders accommodated.

633 BURNSIDE-ST.—A FRONT CHAMBER, with close-t, to rent, with board. Also, two young ladies will be accommodated with board.

746 MICHIGAN-AV. — TO RENT, WITH board, one nicely furnished alcove room and also one smaller room. Call to-morrow.

774 MICHIGAN-AV. — FURNISHED ROOM with board, suitable for two gentlemen, two doors south of Twenty-second-st.

783 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FRONT ALCOVE room, nicely furnished, to rent with board. Carry first class people need apply.

809 WABASH-AV., ENGLISH HOUSE.—A front room, superbly furnished, at $1 per week, with board for two; $12 for one. Single room if preferred. Address Carrier 24, ——.

839 MICHIGAN-AV.—PARLOR AND LIBRAry, $10 per week. Also one room to rent with board. References required.

882 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT, FURNISHED room for 1 or 2 gentlemen. References required.

890 STATE-ST., NEAR EIGHTEENTH.—First-class house, with large front parlor and bathroom suitable for one or four persons. In excellent location. Call and see

905 MICHIGAN-AV.—A CHOICE SUITE OF rooms, with first-class board. Can be had very reasonable by the right parties.

1050 MICHIGAN-AV.—A NICELY FURnished room, with closet, hot and cold water, to rent with board. Call on Monday or after.

1061 WABASH-AV.—A GOOD ROOM, WITH board, suitable for two gentlemen. Terms moderate. Also one room to let unfurnished.

1111 PRAIRIE-AV.—FRONT ROOM (OR suite) unfurnished; also large furnished room, with first-class board.

1121 PRAIRIE-AV.—SOUTH SIDE HOUSE.—Pleasant rooms with good board, at $5 per week; families accommodated.

1123 INDIANA-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board, very low; also, one and a half room to rent at a low figure.

1176 WABASH-AV.—A SPLENDID SUITE of front rooms with board.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board. References exchanged. A few day boarders accommodated.

1222 PRAIRIE-AV.—TO RENT, ROOMS furnished or unfurnished, with board.

BOARDING.—28 WABASH-AV. A VERY pleasant front room, second floor, also one very desirable for two gentlemen. Reference required.

C [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, or to do general housework in a private family. Apply at 232 Hubbard-st., corner Aberdeen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN, TO DO general housework in a small family or as cook. Apply at 202 May-st.

SITUATION WANTED TO ASSIST ABOUT kitchen work. Apply No. 85 Eighteenth-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do second work and sewing; to private family. Call at 168 Catharine-st.

SITUATION WANTED, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, by a neat, tidy girl, to do light housework. Inquire at 27 Sheffield-av., south of Fullerton-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NURSE GIRL, to do a little light work. Can be seen for two days. Call at 187 Centre-st., corner of Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do second work, and help take care of children. Please call at 252 West Polk

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Sunday Morning, September 8, 1872.

A YEAR'S WORK.

We know of no words which will convey to persons residing outside of Chicago an idea of what has been done in the way of rebuilding the city, than to say that, beginning on April 15, 1872, and ending Dec. 1, 1872, excluding Sundays, counting 200 working days, and each day of eight hours, there will be completed one brick, stone, or iron building, 25 feet front, and from 4 to 6 stories high, for each hour of that time. In other words, the buildings of that size and character completed, and that will be completed by Dec. 1, will average one for each 60 minutes of 200 days of 8 hours each.

This estimate, which will fall below the actual fact, does not include the many stone, brick, iron, and wooden buildings built outside of the burned district, and which alone equal the ordinary new buildings put up in Chicago annually. There is no precedent in the world's history of such a growth; no precedent for such energy and bravery by a people who, within the year, had seen $200,000,000 of their property destroyed by fire. The statement will sound extraordinary that, for seven months in 1872,—beginning the first day the frost was out of the ground,—there was built and completed in the burnt district of Chicago a brick, stone, or iron warehouse every hour of each working day in that time.

The extraordinary achievement in rebuilding Chicago is not confined to the number of new buildings, but applies equally to their size and their superiority in construction and materials. It will strike those familiar with Chicago before the fire that, while four stories was the general height of business blocks at that time, the present buildings, as a general thing, are at least one story higher, thus adding one-fifth to the warehouse capacity. While the brick structures still bear a large proportion to the whole number of new edifices, the proportion of stone fronts has largely increased,—that material superseding, in many cases, the iron fronts. Another peculiarity of the new buildings is the greatly-increased number of double and treble stores; that is, stores having 50 and 75 feet, and, in many cases, 100 feet front. While this rebuilding has been going on, the business of Chicago has grown with marvellous rapidity. It has not been confined to any one branch of trade. Excluding the immense trade in building materials, the regular commerce of the city has surpassed even the increase of the past. His not extravagant to say that the dry goods trade of 1872 will be 50 per cent greater than that of any year before the fire. We have increased by many additions the number of the wholesale dealers in dry goods, and yet there is no old house that has not nearly doubled its trade, and no new house that has not entered upon a prosperous business.

The same may be said of all branches of the wholesale trade. In boots and shoes, millinery, straw goods, hats, caps, and furs, cloths and clothing, groceries, paints, oils, and glass, crockery and glass-ware, iron, steel, and hollow-ware, and, in fact, in every branch of wholesale trade, the sales of Chicago have never equalled those which have followed the resumption of business after the fire.

This general expansion of our trade has been attended with an increase of all branches of manufacture; new shops, foundries, and all kinds of establishments for skilled labor have multiplied, giving the character of busy hives to many districts which, before the fire, were unoccupied prairie. A result of this increase in trade is shown in the rentals of the new buildings, although there is some backwardness in moving back on the part of merchants who made new and cheaper locations immediately after the fire. Though the number of buildings adapted to business purposes will be greatly increased, this increase will soon be taken up. Merchants who, before the fire, found room enough in a single store of 25 feet front and four stories high, now, as a general thing, demand, for their increased trade, a building 50 feet front and as high as it can be safely built. There are now no "back" or "side" streets in the burnt district. Every street is a thoroughfare, and every block is a business quarter.

This vast labor has not been without an increase in the business of all the great transportation companies tributary to the city. Nor has all this been accomplished without a corresponding increase of population. In June, 1870, the Federal census gave us a population of 299,227, and a year later the directory census gave us 334,270. When it is remembered all that has been done in Chicago since January last, and the increase of trade in every branch of industry, it will not surprise any person to know that our population, to-day, is at least 400,000, a part of which, however, is probably transient.

The world's great charity to Chicago in the hours of her distress was followed in time by more substantial evidence of the world's hopeful confidence in Chicago. There begun with the year a flow of capital which has been invested here by men from all parts of the country and of Europe. There has hardly been a day since New Year's that our banks have not had abundance of money to lend. The reviving prosperity of the city was substantially shown in the necessity for an increased number of savings-banks. These institutions have now on deposit the savings of the workmen and others who have found employment here. There are three savings-banks now where one existed before the fire. The new ones have found plenty of business, and the old ones have doubled their deposits.

Outside of the burnt district there have been erected dwellings for this increased population, together with the local stores and warehouses required for the increased retail trade. The whole city has put on activity, and, go where one will, he will meet the surprising evidences of that increase in trade, manufactures, and population, and rise in real estate, which are indubitable evidence of the permanent prosperity of Chicago.

To the north of Chicago, extending along the lake-shore, are a succession of villages rapidly filling up; to the south, extending to the parks, the same rapid settlement is progressing; while beyond the old western border of the city, within the last six months, a population has settled which equals that of the whole city twenty years ago. This will give to non-residents a faint idea of Chicago one year after the Great Fire.

It is understood that the litigants in the case of the State Insurance Company, which has been for some time pending in the United States District Court, have been patching up their differences in front of the Bench, as we suppose they had a right to do, and staving off a decision on the merits by mutual consent. No other settlement consistent with the public interest and public morals, can be made except the procrastination of the Court; and this, we understand, is the true explanation.

We have not thought it becoming in a public journal to comment upon the equities in a case pending in a judicial tribunal where there is every reason to suppose that impartial justice resides. But we may, without impropriety, express the opinion that the public were deeply interested in having a full, lucid, and, if need be, indignant exposure of the law and the facts in this case. If the Treasurer of an insurance company can seize upon the assets of the company, which he holds in a fiduciary capacity, and retain them because he happens to be at the same time a bank President, or on any other pretext, it is time the public were advised of the fact; for, although we presume there are not many persons who would follow that business as a livelihood, there are many who would hereafter keep their money out of institutions which are liable to such chicanery.

VERMONT ELECTION.

Later returns from Vermont reduce the Republican majority to something less than 25,000. The circumstances of parties in that State were adverse to any considerable change in sentiment. The opposition vote has seldom reached one-fourth of the whole vote of the State. A comparison of the vote of 1868 with that of 1848, or 1852, will show that the Democratic vote has not increased since those days. There was not an office, however insignificant, to which they could hope to elect a man. In 1868, at the September election, the whole vote of the State was 77,904, of which the Republican candidate received 42,616, or 73.60 per cent of the whole. In November, Grant received 78.57 per cent and Seymour 21.43 per cent. Grant's majority was 32,122. The vote on Tuesday last shows an increase in the total vote, with a reduction of Grant's majority of over 6,000, and of the Republican majority at the September election of about 2,500; notwithstanding the "Bourbon" Democrats, as the Springfield *Republican* tells us, voted for Converse. The Liberals have made a gain on the whole vote of the State of over 3 per cent, and this, too, under more adverse circumstances than exist in any other State. Outside of Vermont, a like gain would carry the votes of a large number of States that voted for Grant in 1868.

In the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, as well as in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, the vote against Grant will show a much larger increase over that of 1868 than 3 per cent. In North Carolina, at the recent election, notwithstanding the great frauds, it largely exceeded that ratio. In Alabama and Arkansas, it will approximate 10 per cent. In Virginia and Texas, there were no elections in 1868, and the Electoral vote of both those States will be given to Mr. Greeley.

To sum up the result in Vermont, a like gain throughout the Union will give to Greeley the Electoral votes of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana,—75 votes in all. These, added to the votes of Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Jersey, New York, and Oregon, which voted for Seymour in 1868, and now have 86 votes, will aggregate 164 Electoral votes. To these add Virginia, 11; Texas, 8; Tennessee, 12; Missouri, 15; West Virginia, 5; total, 51,—all of which are beyond dispute,—and he will have 215 Electoral votes, without counting Alabama, Illinois, Kansas, Wisconsin, North Carolina, or other States which gave Grant large majorities in 1868, which will certainly be reversed in 1872, if the October elections result favorably to the Liberal ticket. The result of the election in Vermont, as shown by the late returns, is, therefore, fully up to the measure required to elect Greeley. If our friends in other States will only do as well as the handful of Liberals in Vermont, the election of Greeley by an unusual majority in the Electoral College will be accomplished.

SMOKE, SMELL, AND SOOT.

The anniversary of the Great Fire is close at hand, and furnishes occasion for one or two suggestions. The material growth of the city during the year has been marvellous, and has made Chicago again the wonder of the world. Wonderful as the destruction was, the recovery has been still more wonderful. The buildings which have been erected are in every instance more solid, massive, secure, and elegant than the buildings which occupied the same sites a year ago, and there is every reason to believe that, within two years, we shall have a better and handsomer city than we had before the fire. In connection with this wonderful uprising there are one or two important suggestions.

The prudent housekeeper, moving into a new house, takes special pains to keep the house clean, and this furnishes us a hint. The great bulk of the manufactories of Chicago are located in the southwestern parts of the city. The prevailing winds are from that quarter, and the southwest winds, which, last October, carried the flames over the city, are now carrying the smoke from hundreds of chimneys and smoke-stacks over the city, tainting the atmosphere, and already commencing to begrime the new buildings with soot and stain. The traveller, approaching the city from the southwest, finds a cloud of black smoke hanging over it, and plunges into the dirty, smoke-laden atmosphere the moment he enters the city limits. All this can be remedied by the cheap and, simple process of smoke-burning, which has already been tried with success in the North Division. The densest columns of smoke can be utterly consumed before they make their egress from a chimney, so that no smoke is visible. The process is not only a simple one, but also a cheap one, and can be arranged in any manufactory for a few hundred dollars, paying for itself in a very short time by the saving in fuel which it effects. It is not an experiment, but a fact sufficiently tested to recommend itself to every manufacturer. The application of this process would give us purer atmosphere, and a bright, clean, clear city, instead of rows of buildings smouched and filthy with soot and an atmosphere oppressive to breathe. These manufactories are all the time increasing, and, unless something of this kind is done, we shall soon be in as bad a plight as Pittsburgh. Remove this constant cloud of smoke which hangs over and settles down upon our buildings and streets, and taints the air, and Chicago would soon be one of the most attractive cities of the world.

The New Chicago should be as free from smell as from filth. The atmosphere of this city cannot be absolutely purified, nor can its condition ever be as healthy as it should, until the rendering establishments on the South Branch are abated, and the stinking sloughs, reeking with every kind of filth, are filled up and sewered. The same southwest wind that brings the smoke brings the stench, and poisons the whole atmosphere of the city. The consumption of smoke is optional with the manufacturers, but the prevention of stench is an imperative duty which the Common Council is bound to fulfill. It has the clear legal right to abate these rendering houses whenever they are decided to be a nuisance. They have been so decided over and over again by the various City Boards, the Grand Jury, and the people, and the Council has no proper excuse for hesitating to do its duty. The public has just as much right in this matter as two or three individuals. The greatly-increased death-rate this summer is directly attributable to the poisonous odors with which these men have infected the atmosphere of the city, and yet no appreciable effort is made to stop it. The Council is dilly-dallying over the report of its Committee, with the evident intention of deferring the matter until cold weather sets in, when it is presumed the public indignation will subside. It is not best, however, to tempt the public indignation too far, for the public has got an absurd notion that it has some rights in Chicago as well as Messrs. Reid & Sherwin and the other renderers, and may choose to exercise them when least expected.

It is not only necessary to abate the nuisances of smoke and stench, but it is also desirable in our new city to lessen the nuisance of noise; and this can be done very materially by the passage of an ordinance forbidding the use of stationary steam-whistles for opening and closing hours of labor. The din of tugs and locomotives is deafening enough, without having added to it the ear-splitting screeches of hundreds of whistles in manufactories, calling or dismissing workmen. In some parts of the city this nuisance has grown fairly intolerable, and, as there is no good reason why they should be blown at all, there is no good reason why the Council should not forbid it by ordinance, at once. Such action would be hailed with delight by the suffering public. It should be the aim, both of the public and the public authorities, not only to increase the facilities for business and add to the growth of the city, but also to make it attractive. It is as easy to have a clean city as a dirty city; just as easy to have it healthy as unhealthy; and just as easy to have it comfortably quiet as to have it excessively and unnecessarily noisy. We want a better city in every respect than we had before. We want a clean city, a pure atmosphere, and less noise.

THE NEW OPERA HOUSE.

We are glad to know that the proposition to erect a grand Opera House in this city, which shall suitably replace the one destroyed last October, has taken a practical shape, and will before long be placed before the business men of Chicago in a manner which will entitle it to consideration and investment. The matter is in the hands of prominent business men and wealthy citizens of taste and leisure, who propose to organize a stock association and erect a first-class building, which shall be jointly devoted to business and the fine arts. As an Opera House proper can only be open during a few months of the year, it is a matter of necessity that a portion of the building shall be devoted to business, and, as it will undoubtedly be located in the immediate vicinity of the Pacific Hotel and new Government buildings, it will be a desirable business locality, and must increase the value of the buildings. With the proper management, the rentals of such a building ought to pay the running expenses, leaving the receipts of the auditorium as profits; and that this can be done is the testimony not only of business men, but of amusement managers themselves. Two or three of the theatrical managers in this city have already expressed their confidence in the enterprise by promising to take stock, and we have no doubt that, when the project is placed before the business community in its proper light, the stock will be rapidly taken.

The erection of such a building is in every way desirable. Chicago has always been regarded as, next to New York, the main objective point for operatic performances, and, in some seasons, opera has proved more remunerative here than in New York. There is as high a standard of musical taste here as in any city of the Union, except Boston, and there is no city where people are more free with their money when a legitimate attraction is offered to them. We have no doubt, in fact, that a regular operatic season, from fall to spring, if properly managed, could be supported just as successfully as in New Orleans, the only city in this country which can boast a regular opera season. This, however, is a thing of the future. At present, we want an Opera House for the travelling troupes and for concerts, as well as for great public festivals and balls, the accommodations for which cannot be found in the theatres. Opera is necessarily an expensive luxury, owing to the formidable salaries which are paid to the leading artists, and the immense retinue of singers, and players, and business people who form a troupe. The theatrical managers employ their companies by the year, and their salaries run for the "off" as well as the "on" nights; consequently, the operatic manager who goes to a theatre must not only pay his own expenses, but the rental of the theatre and the salaries of the dramatic company playing in it, and the result is, that the public is correspondingly taxed.

Again; no city is metropolitan without an Opera House. Chicago, before the fire, was better known by Crosby's Opera House than by any other building in it. Every person who knew of Chicago knew of that Opera House. Every person who came here went to see it. The first question asked by every stranger who comes here now is, "Are you going to have a new Opera House?" A city without an Opera House is a city without taste or culture, and occupies a rustic position among other cities. In this respect, the new project appeals to all people of cultivated tastes, and will undoubtedly receive their hearty support as a matter of pride. It appeals also directly to business men, irrespective of taste or culture. Whatever makes the city more widely known or more largely visited helps the general trade of the city, and there never yet was an operatic season which did not contribute immediately to the local business. Viewed from every point, the Opera House is not only a luxury, but a necessary one. It will be not only an ornament, but an advantage, to the city. It is one of the best advertisements in which business men can invest. We have no doubt that they will regard it in this light, and that the stock will rapidly find takers. It is the intention of the projectors to make it something of which the city will be proud, and to build it in a style of permanence and elegance proportionate to the other superb structures which are adorning our principal thoroughfares.

THE SCHOEPPE CASE.

The case of Dr. Paul Schoeppe, of Carlisle, Pa., which has just been concluded at that place, is one of the most remarkable on record, both as showing the law's delay, and the unreliability of some medical and chemical experts. The facts of the case may be stated very briefly: Miss Steinecke, of Baltimore, while visiting at Carlisle, was taken ill, and was attended by Dr. Schoeppe. On the 28th of January, 1869, she died, and a will executed by her during the preceding November, devising her estate to sundry legatees and charitable institutions, was admitted to probate. About the same time, Dr. Schoeppe filed a will in the same court, purporting to have been executed by Miss Steinecke on the 3d of December, 1868, bequeathing her whole estate to him. The friends of the deceased at once pronounced it fraudulent, and had him arrested upon the charge of causing her death by poison. He was brought to trial, and, on the 3d of June, the jury found a verdict of guilty, mainly upon the testimony of one Dr. Aiken, of Baltimore, who had examined the stomach of the deceased, and testified that he found traces of poison, and of Dr. Conrad, another physician of the same city, who could discover no natural cause of death. The test which Dr. Aiken had used was declared, by the most competent chemists and medical examiners in the country, to be entirely unreliable, and, consequently, a number of the prominent physicians of Philadelphia and other cities interested themselves in the case. A motion was made for a new trial and overruled. The petition to the Supreme Court for writ of error was dismissed. A pardon was refused, and a warrant was issued for Schoeppe's execution on the 23d of December, 1869, but was not carried into effect because of the subsequent grant of a writ of error, and a special legislative act, which empowered the Court to grant a new trial in the case. The second trial has now been had and has resulted in the triumphant acquittal of the accused. The same physicians, Conrad and Aiken, again appeared for the prosecution, but this time they were confronted by the best medical testimony of Philadelphia and other cities, and their tests were shown to be utterly worthless and unreliable. The effect was so overwhelming that the prosecution dropped the case forthwith, and the Chief Judge, in remarking upon the case, stated that he believed it was God's providence alone which had saved the Court and former jury from committing a great wrong. The reverse of this proposition is also equally true, that it was medical stupidity alone which brought an innocent man to the very verge of the gallows. The real man on trial at this second hearing of the case was Dr. Aiken, and he was found guilty of incompetency, to a degree which ought not only to disqualify him from ever appearing again as an expert where human life is at stake, but to disqualify him from medical service. A man who can discover traces of poison where no poison was ever given, might, by the same gross ignorance, administer poison to a patient. This is the second time that life has been prejudiced by this same pretended expert, he having been employed in the Wharton case. The testimony of these scientific experts is growing to be utterly worthless in some cases, and it would not be an inconsistent proceeding to establish a tribunal for the trial of experts, to see whether they are reliable, intelligent men, before a man's life is made to hang upon their experiments.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England, has made a remarkable speech. Before an immense audience, he gravely argued that the great influx of heathen into England would convert the nation to Hindooism, etc., unless the most active exertions were put forth. He said:

> We are brought so near heathenism of the worst class that, instead of converting the heathen, the heathen will convert us.

The Archbishop's reasons are noteworthy. He says that Christianity sets up many unpleasant ideas, and is unsuitable, that a Christian is better than a heathen. These people reach London; they see that Christians are not as moral as they themselves; they proclaim the fact, and they make converts. The Archbishop mournfully says:

> I am almost afraid to say it, but I cannot help thinking that men of learning, from rubbing shoulders with men who altogether disbelieve in Christianity, have more toleration for that doctrine than I can at all sympathize with.

This blast against toleration has, of course, excited reply. The heathen have impaled on their pens the Archbishop, Archdeacon Kapadia says, in the *Times*:

> Such of the English statesmen and officials who watch the transition the Indian mind is passing through, and who appreciate the noble and moral, which are the products of a liberal education, will bear me out in saying that the religious belief of any people is but the outward system which inculcates doctrines of a future life, charity, &c.; of the so-called heathens it is the boast (and justly so) of the Hindoos (closely followed by the class whose views are echoed by the Archbishop). These heathens have toleration for all faiths, and consider it the highest virtue. This is considered enlightened which is not moral. Such a truth is taught by history. We infer, from certain expressions which escaped his Grace, that toleration has no recognized place in his religious system. It is, therefore, unlikely for the "heathens in London" to embrace the religion of the impalement, as it is for Mr. Stuart Mill or Professor Tyndall to believe in the commonly-received forms of Protestantism.

He is followed by a gentleman named Thakur, who writes:

> It is a matter of merriment to see the different sects of Christians keeping up an incessant war with one another on the one hand, and on the other hand, it will do immense good to His Grace to learn that most of us heathens from infancy to old age, are singing and dancing, having it in their power to ascertain the truth, do not study accuracy; who do not care to read the Bible, because we have our own religion and philosophy, and yet abuse them and those who follow them simply because they are heathens; who do not care to send missionaries for the purpose of spreading without disrespect about the religious opinions of visitors to their country, and lastly, who do not care to form societies for the purpose of accepting the views of celebrities like Mr. Mill, Mr Spencer, Mr. Darwin, Professor Huxley, &c.

The heathen seem, so far, to have been left to conduct their defence alone. If the Archbishop replies, he will probably find antagonists among his own countrymen. The recent assertion of one of the most eminent of English nobleman, "It is almost impossible to find a man under 40 who believes in any orthodox creed," may be exaggerated; although no one in his audience denied it; but the rapid spread of disbelief in England is a phenomenon that is not to be gainsaid. This controversy, if continued, will bring some of these "men under 40" to the front.

The increasing cost of living in England is registered on the law-records of that country in two different ways,—by an increase in the number of thefts, and an increase in the number of suits for breach-of-promise. The courts are burdened with these latter, and the evidence shows that the cause of the rupture is almost invariably dread of expense. The calculating bachelor sees that it will be cheaper to pay the damages at once than to doom himself to an unequal combat with inevitable poverty. He breaks the engagement. His lady-love sues her ex-suitor. Her counsel reads reams of love-letters to a highly interested public. The jury mulcts the defendant from £50 to £700. The next day, and the next, and so on, the scene is repeated. The *London Daily News* points out the curious fact, that these suits display the same epidemic feature that is so noticeable in the case of great crimes. The linen-drapers were first punished, in alarming numbers. Then, within three weeks, twenty farmers emerged from court-rooms, poorer and freer men. An investigation would probably show that both these classes had a prosperous season, succeeded by a more or less disastrous one. The first induced engagements; the second broke them, for a financial crisis makes promises to pay and promises to marry alike worthless.

The recent Republican Convention in Massachusetts put itself squarely on record in favor of female suffrage. If this is not, like the major part of the Philadelphia platform, merely catchword for voters, the next Legislature will probably give the ballot to women. If it does, the experiment will be watched with great interest. The standard of feminine intelligence is probably higher in Massachusetts than in any other State. This promises well for the project. On the other hand, the women outnumber the men. The consciousness of their strength may make them tyrannical. If, however, they agreeably disappoint their opponents by resisting this temptation, they will undoubtedly greatly hasten the coming of universal suffrage. The States are the real battle-ground of this question. Not until the woman-suffragists have gained their point in the majority of them, will they ever get a National recognition of their claims.

New Chicago has a striking feature in the number of heads and busts that stare from her walls. The design is a good one; but the fact only serves to increase our regret that its execution is so remarkably bad. One handsome front displays the head of a respectable Englishman, with mutton-chop whiskers and nicely-combed moustache. On another we see a faithful transcript, from a tombstone, of a small boy, with his hands clasped as if for prayer. With the exception of a few tasteless absurdities like these, the New Chicago gives us only a number of feminine faces, disfigured by silly simpers or vacant stares. They are certainly not beautiful, and yet they have not the grotesqueness that is needed in a gargoyle. Such architectural fancies should be either of ideal beauty or of ideal ugliness. The commonplaceness far wrought into stone along our streets are neither one nor the other.

There has been a great outcry against the courses in journalism, recently established in several American colleges. The foundation of a separate "College of Journalism" in Paris, under the superintendence of several eminent editors, has also been the occasion of many witticisms about the necessity of hiring a Professor of duelling, etc. It may be that an editor is like a poet; but the born-poet may make himself, by careful study, a truer singer. Coleridge used to attend chemical lectures for the sole purpose of getting new metaphors. Chatterton prepared himself for the execution of his wonderful forgeries by a long course of study. Wordsworth read poetry systematically, in order that he might, as he said, "become imbued with the spirit of it." A journalist needs a knowledge of history, of political economy, and of literature, *per se*. If he can add to these acquirements in the languages and the natural sciences, so much the better. If he does not at least lay the foundation of such an education before entering the hurry of actual work, when is he to do so? True, these courses can teach only the theory, but the other professions have their schools of theory, and the "fourth estate" should have them, too.

It is said that New York is to have a new daily after the campaign. It is to be a Radical journal, aiming to occupy much the same position that the *Tribune* did in 1850. Theodore Tilton is named as its probable editor, and it is asserted that the *Golden Age* would either be merged into it, or would pass into other hands, and remain a weekly journal of semi-religion. Mr. Tilton's ability is acknowledged, but it is doubtful whether he could make such a paper a success. It is impossible to forget that he has gravely avowed his belief in the midnight conferences of Demosthenes and Mrs. Woodhull, in which the latter was "inspired" to indite the senseless sensuality that was wont to crowd the pages of *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly* in the days of its successful rivalry with the *Police Gazette*. A man who is capable of such a belief would be apt to make the coming journal altogether too Radical. It would be easy to do this, for we are in the midst of a Conservative reaction. The two great questions of the next few years will be the woman and the labor problems; and the proper solution of both requires a careful Conservatism rather than a reckless Radicalism.

The party which wishes to fight the war over again can find no words to express its horror at Mr. Greeley's aim in wishing to obtain peace by paying for the slaves, and thus save the people ten-fold the amount of money, and two hundred thousand lives. Since the leaders of this party are mainly those who joined it when its success was assured, and not before, they can, perhaps, not be blamed for being ignorant of the fact that this plan was originally proposed, not by Horace Greeley, but by Abraham Lincoln. In the latter's message of March 6, 1862, he suggested to Congress that it should pass the following joint resolution:

> *Resolved*, That the United States ought to cooperate with any State which may adopt gradual abolishment of slavery, and to give to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State, in its discretion, to compensate for the inconvenience, public and private, produced by such a change of system.

POLITICAL.

Senator Wilson has made his forty-second Vice Presidential speech, and comes up smiling to the forty-third.

—The Liberals of the Twelfth Missouri District nominated Colonel John M. Glover, of Lagrange, for Congress, on the 111th ballot. His competitors were Thomas L. Anderson, of Marion, and John F. Williams, of Macon.

—The St. Louis *Democrat*, which, in its hot wrath after the impeachment failure, said the Republicans of Missouri would never more trust John B. Henderson, is now reminded that Henderson said he would make them eat dust before they were through with him. Expiation or triumph has come, and his old assailants have a dose to eat, or something a good deal tougher than crow.

—When the most distinguished of American Senators leaves the country for a foreign trip, at the imperative demand of his physicians, the New Haven *Palladium* says that "Mr. Charles Sumner has sneaked off to Europe in disgust at his efforts to bring over his 'wards' to the support of the Greeley Democracy;" and the Hartford *Courant* prefaces the last production of his pen with the words: "He fires another shot and runs."

—It is a noteworthy fact that, of the surviving members of Mr. Lincoln's first and historical Cabinet, all but Mr. Seward—Messrs. Chase, Welles, and Blair—are active supporters of Mr. Greeley's election; while Seward himself is neutral.

—"Among the other reformers who now go for Greeley," remarks the Boston *Journal*, "may be counted all the members of James Buchanan's Cabinet." The *Journal* is misinformed as usual. General Grant's party has just put up one of Buchanan's Secretaries of the Treasury for Governor of New York.

—The most efficient stumper for Grant at the Williamantic (Ct.) camp-meeting, this year, is the Rev. Lorenzo Dow Bentley, an amiable Christian who reports that the Southern Rebels were not hung at the close of the war.

—Now that General Hawley has assured the country that his brother-General in the White House "hates dogs and never owned one in his life," will Mr. Matt Morgan please suppress those bull pups?

—Charles J. McCurdy, of Lyme, Republican, and Minott A. Osborn, of New Haven, Democrat, are named for Liberal Electors-at-Large in Connecticut.

—A gentleman representing one of the railroads terminating at East St. Louis, and who lately held the office of Postmaster at a town of Illinois, had a circular addressed to him, a day or two since, from the Grant and Wilson headquarters, Chicago, requesting him $45 toward the expenses of the present campaign. The circular states that the contest is a close one for Illinois, and expensive. It states further that money is *especially wanted to secure German speakers and documents in German* for circulation.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—There are symptoms that the San Domingo scheme has not been abandoned. We have no doubt that, in case of the re-election of President Grant, he will go into the lobby again to procure the ratification of the Babcock treaty, or its equivalent. As Deer Creek is to our own Jones, so is San Domingo to Grant. It is a place where a vast quantity of money can be scattered about, and Bond thriving speculations for the fruitful and faithful. The first fine fat job would be the construction of a navy-yard.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—Gerrit Smith, who now opposes Mr. Greeley so bitterly, went much farther than Mr. Greeley ever did, as an advocate of emancipation by compensation, and the peaceable dissolution of the Union. In his Milwaukee speech, June 17, 1857, he said explicitly that the Southern States should not be made to bear alone the pecuniary loss of emancipation, and that, whatever section might desire to terminate its Federal connection, no forcible means should be used to prevent it.

PERSONAL.

Governor Scott, of South Carolina, has entered successfully into cotton planting.

—Major Edward S. Jones has resigned his office of Chief Constable of Massachusetts.

—The Rev. E. M. Wright, Deputy Secretary of State of Iowa, under his brother, Dr. James Wright, died, the 31st ult., at Des Moines.

—We see by the Waukesha papers that Mrs. Abraham Lincoln left that place, last week, for an extended tour through the West.

—J. Neeley Johnson, ex-Governor of California, and late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nevada, died at Salt Lake, the 31st ult.

—Lewis Jones, of Brooklyn, N. Y., returned from the Utica Convention, two weeks ago, in health; was taken with Bright's disease of the kidneys, and died last week.

—The venerable F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, is becoming mentally ill-disposed, and it takes a perceptible space of time for him to concentrate his thoughts upon a subject so as to comprehend it.

—Christopher Y. Lansing, who died at his residence in Albany, N. Y., on Wednesday last, was 77 years of age. In 1832 he was private Secretary of Governor Yates.

—There are indications of the millennium near Belle Plaine, Iowa. A farmer refused $1.25 for wheat because he had promised it to another purchaser for $1.

ARCADIAN DAYS.

How a Chicago Mayor Was Made in 1839---Shocking Disregard of Party Policy.

Why Mayor Raymond Went to See President Van Buren.

A Trunk Full of Greenbacks in Lake Erie.

Something About the Sale of the Beaubien Claim.

Early in the month of February, 1839, a prominent young real-estate operator and land-agent in Chicago, named William B. Ogden, called on No. 122 Lake-street, not known as Edward Rudd's First City Directory as "B. W. Raymond, Dry Goods and Groceries." In the light of some of the political teachings of modern times, we admire Mr. Ogden's courage. He came to tell Mr. Raymond that, on the evening before, at a people's meeting, irrespective of party, held at the Lyceum Hall, Saloon Buildings, Mr. Raymond had been unanimously selected as

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE

for the Mayoralty of Chicago,—the third occasion for the exercise of such choice that had been offered in this city. Chicago was Democratic; W. B. Ogden, himself the first Mayor, in 1837, was Democratic; but there was a staunch Whig minority, and Mr. Raymond belonged to that minority. Of course he was installed sorely. He leaped over the counter, knocked Mr. Ogden prostrate with a bolt of factory-cloth, and created a disturbance that shook Lake street as it never was shaken before, until, from around the corner where Ike Cook kept the Eagle Tavern, and Graves the old Rialto, the excited citizens came rushing, and everybody wondered where in the world Sam Love, High Constable, was that he should not be on hand when he was wanted. Perhaps you think B. W. Raymond did all this, when asked to receive the votes and support of former political opponents. Well, he did no such thing.

ARCADIAN DAYS;

and, as we stoop the picture, there seems to fall upon our ears, across the intervening three years, the pastoral pipe and the gentle bleat of lambs. What a Whig receive the votes of his Democratic neighbors? He consent to a coalition with lifelong opponents, and that, too, just when the tide of Whig supremacy was rapidly rising, presently to break in the great wave from Tippecanoe? Perish the thought! So you will see that just when Mr. Raymond could not be was what more highly-educated political sensibilities of modern times would be content to do. And Mr. Ogden, the Democrat, published by tall young John Wentworth, lost an item of local excitement. Mr. Raymond quietly and very nearly satisfied himself of the political antecedents of the proposition and its full bearing, and then, having consented to put himself in the hands of his friends, went down to the corner of the street, and, with a piece of muslin for some other "snack" just in from Naperville on a farm-wagon, and Mr. Ogden went back to the North Side. The election came off on Monday, and Raymond was elected by a good majority, the third in the succession of Chicago Mayors, and has lived to show us of to-day what good judges they were of men in high office. All he needed was the occasion, and the canvass, he left it for his fellow-citizens to elect him. He attended no war-meetings,—made no speeches. His fellow-townsmen called for him, and he came.

He delivered his quiet and business-like inaugural to the representatives of the six wards, twelve Aldermen in Common Council assembled, —six Democrats and six Whigs. But political issues come not into that, or the two next succeeding municipal campaigns, so there was

PEACE ON ALL THE LAND,

so far as absence of home partisan strife at Chicago was concerned. See the purifying influence of affliction, and how kindly Providence sometimes levels lofty and low, the world's narrow lanes together, while Jonathan, waxing fat, kicks up along the broad highways of life. The city had 3,265 inhabitants, and Rudd's Directory, before us, shows 278 business firms. But these were darker days than Chicago has since seen, for even the Great Fire and its dreadful immediate visitation have passed, laid no such strain on our people as that which rested here during the four or five years following the crash of 1837. Mayor Raymond's Inaugural was a plain statement of the situation and its needs, and both were sore enough.

THE CANAL OPERATIONS

gave little promise of renewing vitality. There was no money, no confidence, no sale of lots. The streets and shanties along the river were filled with idle laborers and operatives, and the dingy hotels had huge arrears against disheartened and dead-broke canal contractors. The only hope of the future was the land, and Chicago was then, as it is now, the only hope of the land selling at all was the canal, and that was at a standstill. Indeed, from all the evidence before us, it would be hard to find a less promising place than Chicago for human residence during the period between the crash of 1837 and the final smash and clearing-up shower of disaster in the State fair year of 1842.

Let us illustrate, from the

REMINISCENCES OF WILLIAM B. OGDEN,

who came here in 1835 to represent and realize on the large purchase of the Canal, lying chiefly on the North Side. In the first four days after his arrival, he had sold $115,000 worth of the property, showing the actual value of property at the time realized $45,000 in cash; and, by July, 1836, his sales had reached $600,000. Blocks he tried hard to sell in 1835 for $3,000 sold for $30 000 in 1836. Once here, Ogden and Mayor Raymond found the next year. Lots that sold for $400 in 1835, and $4,000 in 1836, went to $200 in the period between 1837 and 1841. Ogden's own residence, on the north side,

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000.

PRIME INVESTMENT AT A Low Price.

THE CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

7 PER CENT GOLD BONDS,

Interest Payable April and October, at Union Trust Company, at

90 and Accrued Interest.

This road is the western link in the new AIR LINE from Buffalo to Chicago, and runs from the Detroit River to Chicago in nearly a straight line.

The road is a part of the same line as the Canada Southern, and is leased for 999 years, and will be operated jointly with it. The same Directors, John F. Tracy, David Dows, Wm. Bennett, Henry Forman, R. A. Forsyth, Jas. H. Rutter, M. E. Ryker, Jr., all directors either of the Chicago & Northwest or the Chicago & Rock Island; George Opdyke of the Midland Road; Sidney Dillon, Daniel Drew, John Rose, David Stewart, Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent men.

The road, like the Canada Southern, will have dead level grades (no grades to the yard) throughout; is generally straight and level; much shorter, and can be run with greater speed and safety than any other road connecting Buffalo and Chicago.

Twenty-five miles are finished and running; seventy-five miles more are to be advanced so as to be finished by January 1, and the entire road will be completed during the coming year. About one-half or one-half the entire road have already been purchased.

The builders of the new road consist enough of its Chicago leaders to obtain of it a profitable business from the start, saving purchasing the line to accommodate existing business, and having seen the necessity for another trunk line between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard, dressed expressly with the view of obtaining the cheapest transportation for grain, and the best, as well as between all these points and Buffalo.

The Canada Southern Bonds, in every particular the same, were eagerly taken, the last of them seven several weeks ago by the best class of investors, and are on the market's shorter time than any other first-class line of like amount for years past.

The proceeds of these bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the same confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and regard them as in every way a choice security.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers,

27 Pine-st.

LEOFARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

Bankers, 10 Wall-st.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

$500,000 Cash Distribution!

THE GRAND GIFT CONCERT A MIXED PACE.

September 28 the Day!

YOUR TICKETS NOW OR NEVER.

The vast sales of tickets already made, and the great interest manifested in the Concert, have determined the Trustees that the GRAND GIFT CONCERT shall positively occur on the day advertised, Saturday, September 28, 1872, and positively none of the tickets will be sold after that day. Those who have delayed many days cannot reasonably expect to participate in the Distribution. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and for sale at the office.

Excursion to Niagara Falls, 25c extra.

Passengers booked to and from points in Europe.

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OLD NEWSPAPERS

FOR SALE AT

Tribune Office,

15 South Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Article 47" was withdrawn from the stage last evening. During its three weeks' run the audiences have been uniformly of respectable and select character, and the fact is a high compliment to the theatre and the stock company in the manner in which the play has been presented. The business would have been thought good for any period of the same length previous to the fire, when no star attraction was on the bills. To-morrow evening "Saratoga" will be reproduced, with club rates reserved, and with the strongest cast which the size and ability of the company will permit. The play is a society piece, having little depth or originality, but adequate display and considerable froth and sparkle, so will be pretty sure to draw well while it is kept on the boards. Its reputation will awaken strange reminiscences of the fact that it was played upon the same stage, under quite different circumstances, just about twelve months ago, during the Saratoga season of Chicagoans, and will be produced with the following

"Saratoga" cast of characters:

Bob Sackett	Mr. J O'Neil
Jack Rossiter	W. H. Power
Col. Wellington Calvert	W. J. Lanigan
The Hon. Peter Sackett	F. Finlay
Hon. Solon Perkins	Neil Grey
Sir Mortimer Mustang	J. C. Pearson
Major Longtongue Hunt	O. W. Blake
Frederick Augustus Carter	Fred. Mathews
Frank Littlefield	Ed. Clifford
Gen. Jefferson Davis Barry	J. Hallen
City	C. W. Leffler
Justice	H. M. Ward
Justice	F. H. Wilson
George Washington	Mary Wray
Mrs. Kensington	Miss Blake
Nancy Carter	Miss Ward
Olivia Alston	Miss Alton
Virginia Alston	Fleta MacAllister
Mrs. Sackett	Miss Ellis
Mrs. Calvert	Julia Rossiter
Mrs. Gallagher	Miss Hallen
Lucy Potts	Emma Machie
Ann Carter	Dora Wilson
Ann Chloe	Ella Williams
Georgiana	Annie Cunningham
Adda Wilson	Annie Hamilton
Jessie Greenling	Pannie Wray
Lucy Littlefield	Julia Hamilton
Lun Finley	Ada Hamilton
Mrs. Littlefield	Della Hamilton

GLOBE THEATER.

The light and varied entertainment offered at the Globe Theatre has been well patronized during the week, and the audiences have been large and appreciative. The performance last evening, however, was not as many as the elaborate preparations for the occasion led us to expect, and was not as good as between all these points and Buffalo.

The Canada Southern Bonds, in every particular the same, were eagerly taken, the last of them several weeks ago by the best class of investors, and are on the market's shorter time than any other first-class line of like amount for years past.

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$500,000 Cash Distribution!

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OLD NEWSPAPERS

FOR SALE AT

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Musical and Dramatic Gossip.

MCVICKER'S THEATER.

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OLD NEWSPAPERS

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The rumor that Madame Cora Brinkerhoff, a lady who has won considerable renown as a soprano, declines being presented at Court, which was promptly denied with a thoroughly similar promptness by Madame Brinkerhoff in the opponent of a certain peculiarity for its own. This version of the story describing and explanatory remarks purported to emanate from numbers, her remarks being delivered with admirable composition, and with great dramatic effect when occasion required. These spoken preludes are usually considered to possess the power to unroll at pleasure in acquainting the auditory with the peculiar facts concerning isolated selections, which, given by the fair songstress, are partially unknown to the audience, as in the case of her first selection yesterday afternoon. La ci darò l'mano, which is rendered by Madame Brinkerhoff with admirable execution, and with a grandeur of which would be grateful for the knowledge that it is a recitative and aria from Mozart's opera of "Don Giovanni," composed and performed in 1787. Zerlina, the part which she chose to sing, is a low soprano words the character holds the stage, and the manner in which she rendered it vocally with great occasional passages, in detail and purity of style, though it appeared that she was somewhat overcome on rising to the publication, and found it difficult to place her tones sufficiently in sympathy with the scene of the instrumentation. For the second selection which she rendered, the well known and popular "Robin Adair," she was more at home, and gave it with a sweetness and expression

A TRIP THROUGH WALES.

The Best Route to take---Pronunciation of Welsh Names.

Tintern Abbey and Raglan Castle---Two Grand Old Ruins

Beautiful Scenery in the North of Wales---Strolling Musicians.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Very few American tourists visit Wales. They go to London, and perhaps to the Lake country and Scotland, and that is ordinarily the extent of their wanderings in Great Britain. But there are few things in the United Kingdom better worth seeing than this little country. Old castles, ruined abbeys, soft valleys, and wild mountains, all lend interest and variety to this favored spot. No tourist who has it in his power should fail to come here.

THE BEST ROUTE

to take in a trip through Wales is to enter it from the South, and go immediately to Tintern Abbey. Then, if there is no occasion for hurry, go to Carmarthen, and ride through the Vale of Towey. But, if time presses, there is comparatively little to detain the traveller here, and he can proceed directly to the North, where the mountain scenery is. He should go first to Barmouth, and ride through the Valley of the Mawddach, from Barmouth by rail to Port Madoc, where a coach waits to take him through the magnificent pass of Aberglaslyn, the lovely Vale of Gwynnant, and the wild Llanberis Pass, to Llanberis, where there is a fine hotel.—the Victoria. From Llanberis he may visit Carnarvon Castle, thence to Bangor, where is the famous bridge over the Menai Straits. Here he can take a carriage and drive through the fine pass of Nant Francon, and by Ogwen Lake to Capel Cusig, whence may be obtained a glorious view of Snowdon. Hence by carriage through Bette-y-Coed to Conway, a most interesting town. If he has abundance of time, he may go to Llandudno,—a celebrated watering place; but, if not, he can here leave Wales, feeling well assured that he has seen all the best and most interesting which it has to offer.

I wish to say, in advance, that I am not responsible for the

PRONUNCIATION OF WELSH NAMES.

I give you faithfully and accurately the vast array of consonants and the small rear guard of vowels which they contain, and then I have done my part. You must adapt your vocal organs as best you may to produce the articulate sounds which these letters are supposed to represent. If a word begins with a double l, do not be dismayed, but try to make a sound about half way between the German ch and the English kl; put that sound, when you have made it, ahead of the second l and the rest of the word, and let it go at that. If you do not succeed, it is not my fault. I am no more to be blamed than the man who put all the punctuation marks of his book at the end of the last chapter, and kindly told his readers that they might put them in as they pleased. In fact, between you and me, you had better not attempt to pronounce the words at all. You will be sure to fail. No one can possibly do it except a natural-born Welshman.

Following the route which I have laid out, I will first say a few words about

TINTERN ABBEY,

and, if I shall be able to express one-half of the delight which I felt at the exquisite beauty of the spot, I will indeed be fortunate.

This poetic, picturesquely-beautiful ruin lies embowered among green hills, by the banks of the Wye, and its purple and gray arches, ivy-grown arches in pathetic grandeur in this lovely, secluded spot. We are told by some that the church is so many feet long, so many wide; that the nave is by so much one; and that it is of such and such a style of architecture. What is all this to me? How can I think of such paltry things as these, when I look upon a ruin whose roof is God's Heaven; , whose floor is bright, green turf, as soft as richest velvet, whose grand columns are green with ivy and climbing plants, and whose lofty windows are ornate with delicate tracery outlined against the sky, whose arches and whose aisles are solemn with a solemnity deeper by reason of their simple pomp and splendor! Though ruined, great, and in its fall sublime! More men, perhaps, have felt their souls uplifted and their hearts swell within the bright and lofty walls of a modern tower, rooms occupied by Charles I., after the battle of Naseby, family apartments, Emperors, cellars, wet and dry larders, in fact, every other thing which we are accustomed to associate with feudal castles from the tales we have read of the bygone days, when man lived in fear, and fought their battles from behind the massive walls and castellated ramparts. The castle was surrounded by a double moat, with a fish-pond outside them. There were low walls and bastions around it, and the strong outer fortification previously mentioned—this latter now interesting historically in consideration which the castle has had in it was the last place taken by Cromwell's soldiers in reducing the country to obedience to him, and was defended by its gallant owner, the Marquis of Worcester, a staunch Royalist, with the utmost heroism, forever two months. Its present ruin is due, however, more to the depredations of the peasantry, who have built their houses from its walls and staircases, than to the violence of war. Altogether, it is a grand old ruin, and, situated as it is, quietly sheltered in the midst of a lovely country, and no one who comes here can fail to be charmed with it.

Leaving Tintern, we will not stop at Carmarthen, though the ride through the Vale of Towey, which is taken from there, is very charming, the scenery is quite tame compared with what awaits us in the north of Wales. We proceed, then, straight to Barmouth,—a pleasant little town situated between the sea-shore and the mountains. There is just room enough for the little place for the solid rocky crags rise immediately behind it, and the white waves are always breaking on the sands before. But we only stay here long enough to procure a carriage, and then ride directly up the

VALLEY OF THE MAWDDACH.

This little stream flows from the grand Vale of Dolgelley, between frowning mountains, down to the sea. Cader Idris, the highest mountain in Wales, four thousand feet high, is immediately on one side of the valley, and rocky hills, sometimes wooded, sometimes covered with purple heather, form on the other side. As the road winds along, following it in almost every direction, the scenery varies and ever-beautiful points of view are reached in rapid succession. Sometimes the smiling, fertile valley with its farms and rich green pasture-land, and the river winding through, lies stretched out before us. Sometimes the road runs close beneath towering cliffs, and dark, wild mountains, which loom up on all sides. Sometimes a tributary valley stretches off to to the right or left, with rolling hills on either side, and a high mountain at the end. These in a wonderful variety in the scenery, and each view seems lovelier than the last. Passing through Dolgelley, the road goes on to what is called Torrent Walk, where a path leads through thick woods, by the side of a rushing mountain-stream, which breaks forth into numerous cascades and falls, and which loses

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY SIMMONS & CO., 101 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY EVANS & SIMMONS, 101 West Madison-st.—Two-class bargain, 24 feet on Jackson-st., near Halsted-st.

Small stone front, 11 rooms, Warren-av; will exchange for vacant lot.

Brick house, 11 rooms and barn, Warren-av.

2 cottages, 9 rooms each, West Indiana-st.

Cottage, 6 rooms, and 2 lots, Morgan-st.

Brick house, 8 rooms, Lake-st., near Morgan-st.

Frame, 6 rooms, on Twenty-fourth, near Wentworth-av.

Two-story brick, 8 rooms, Twenty-fourth, near Wentworth-av.

Two-story brick on Twenty-fourth, near South Halsted-st.

Cottage, 5 rooms, and ground lease, Centre-av.

Cottage, 7 rooms, 2 closets, Farquharson-st.

Store and dwelling, Archer-road, and barn, South Halsted-st.

Cottage and lot, Sawtell, Burtis & Co.'s addition.

Store and dwelling, 5 rooms, Burtis's addition.

Cottage, 5 rooms, and lot, Burtis's addition.

Cottage, 6 rooms, and ground lease, Butterfield-st.

Splendid brick dwelling, barn, etc., in Aurora, Ill.

Frame house, 3 stories, 9 rooms, 2 closets, and lot, Wood-st.

Several farms in Iowa and Illinois, and houses to rent in all parts of the city.

FOR SALE—BY KERLER, PRATT & JUDSON, 42 West Madison-st.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lots in West Side Industrial Association Addition.

Lots in Scammon's addition.

Lots on Kinzie-st. near Archer-av.

Five improved and unimproved lots in all parts of the city; and I do sell all warrants. We invite attention of buyers and sellers and solicit a call

FOR SALE BY J. T. GOLDEN, REAL ESTATE and Loan Broker, Room 1, 191 West Madison-st.

Residence brick house and large lot the best location in the South Side.

A western and base east swell front on Monroe-st. near Ogden-av.

Two two-story houses on Lytle-st.; will take small cottage for part pay.

Desirable residence on West Washington-st.

Two cottages on Wabash-av., every where. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KELLER, 233 HALSTED-st.

Callender-av. and Twenty-fourth-st., two-story and basement house, 8 rooms, lot 24x125.

Prairie-av. near west-sixth-st., two-story house, 9 rooms, hard and hot water; only $7,000.

Wallace-st. near Thirty-fourth-st., two-story house, 8 rooms, lot 24x125.

Michigan-av., near city limits, lot 50x150.

Two-story house, 8 rooms, Thirty-fourth-st. several fine lots, cheap.

Wabash-av. Rear Forty-seventh-st., new two-story house, 8 rooms, Thirty-sixth-st. 24x125, $2,500 for rent.

Forty-third-st. corner Vincennes-road, 24x125, $1,600.

Thirty-fourth-st. corner Shields-av. 24x125, $1,600.

Lake-st. east of Wood, 25 or 50 feet. Fair depth.

Lake-st. near Callender-av., 25 feet.

Tyler-st. west of Western-av., lots at $20 per foot.

Park-av. near Leavitt, 24x125.

Van Buren-st. near Robey, 50x125.

Chicago-av. between Robey and Lincoln, 24x125.

Wood-st. near Thirty-first, 24x125.

10 acres near Milwaukee-av.

10 acres near Cumnock Harbor.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. EASTMANN & QUINN, Room 10 Tribune building.

40 acres 13 this tw; sec 13, T. 37, R. 14.

40 acres 14 this tw; sec 14, T. 37, R. 14, on railroad.

40 acres in the ne; sec 13, T. 39, R. 13, a bargain.

40 acres in the se; sec 13, T. 39, R. 13.

20 acres in the nw; sec 24, T. 40, R. 13.

40 acres in the ne; sec 24, T. 40, R. 13.

40 acres in the se; sec 24, T. 40, R. 13.

40 acres in the ne; sec 25, T. 40, R. 13.

40 acres in the se; sec 25, T. 40, R. 13.

40 acres in the ne; sec 26, T. 40, R. 13.

40 acres in the se; sec 26, T. 40, R. 13.

40 acres in the ne; sec 35, T. 40, R. 13.

40 acres in the se; sec 35, T. 40, R. 13.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate Dealers and Brokers, 143 Lasalle-st.

Residence, 22 ft north of Madison, with cottage.

Residence, 22 ft south of Madison.

Michigan-av. 22x165, north of Thirtieth.

Michigan-av. 22x165, near Ashland-av, only $75 per foot.

West Washington-st. southeast corner of Morgan.

Lasalle-av. new 2-story house, on Van Buren-st. Harrison-st. 21-story l. Lexington-st. Polk-st. Monroe-st. Madison-st. Washington-st., and in fact nearly all the streets in the city inside and outside of Brighton; also all of the suburban villages.

Farms in nearly all the counties of Illinois for property. A. F. DUNCAN & CO., No. 91 south Clark-st., up-stairs, Lasalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY MARSHALL & DICKINSON, 167 Madison and Canal-sts., room 7.

Fifth-av. south fro 2 cottages, 6 rooms each, and barn, Fifth-av. south fro 2-story house, 10 rooms, Thirty-second-st. near Lowe-av.

2 two-story houses, 8 rooms each, Thirty-second-st. near Lowe-av.

Cottage and lot, Sawtell, Burtis & Co.'s addition.

Store and dwelling, 5 rooms, Burtis's addition.

Cottage, 6 rooms, and 2 lots, Burtis's addition.

Cottage, 5 rooms, and ground lease, Butterfield-st.

Splendid brick dwelling, barn, etc., in Aurora, Ill.

Frame house, 3 stories, 9 rooms, 2 closets, and lot, Wood-st.

Several farms in Iowa and Illinois, and houses to rent in all parts of the city.

FOR SALE—BY KERLER, PRATT & JUDSON, 42 West Madison-st.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lots in West Side Industrial Association Addition.

Lots in Scammon's addition.

Lots on Kinzie-st. near Archer-av.

Five improved and unimproved lots in all parts of the city; and I do sell all warrants. We invite attention of buyers and sellers and solicit a call

FOR SALE BY J. T. GOLDEN, REAL ESTATE and Loan Broker, Room 1, 191 West Madison-st.

Residence brick house and large lot the best location in the South Side.

A western and base east swell front on Monroe-st. near Ogden-av.

Two two-story houses on Lytle-st.; will take small cottage for part pay.

Desirable residence on West Washington-st.

Two cottages on Wabash-av., every where. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KELLER, 233 HALSTED-st.

Callender-av. and Twenty-fourth-st., two-story and basement house, 8 rooms, lot 24x125.

Prairie-av. near west-sixth-st., two-story house, 9 rooms, hard and hot water; only $7,000.

Wallace-st. near Thirty-fourth-st., two-story house, 8 rooms, lot 24x125.

Michigan-av., near city limits, lot 50x150.

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FOR SALE—BY MARSHALL & DICKINSON, cor Madison and Canal-sts., room 7.

A fine lot, 24x125, on a corner near S. S. & R. I. depot, at a bargain.

West Jackson-st. between Centre and Aberdeen-sts. 50x175 feet, at $40 per foot.

Corner Pilsen and Harrison-sts. at $225 per foot.

Walnut-st. between Oakley and Leavitt-sts. at $75 per foot.

Harrison-st. between Robey and Hoyne-sts. at $90 per foot.

6-room cottage, 1,320x172 feet, price $2,000.

North Dearborn-av. store, 2-story and basement brick, 20x60, $4,000.

Wabash-av. near Warbiset-st., 4 cottages at $1,800 each cheap.

Robey-st. east of Paulina-st. one lot at $700 each.

Halsted-st. near Lincoln-av. $4,500.

Thirteenth-st. near Canal-st. $4,000.

Indiana-av., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts. one lot at $1,000; will take 1-story house in part pay.

Fine church property on Morgan-st. will trade, near Western-av., some good lots would be taken in pay for.

Three two-story houses, 10x125 on Lexington and Pinney-sts. west of Campbell-av.; cheap for small cash payment.

One house and 20x100 lot on Walnut-st., near Oakley-st.; cheap as a rental for $30 per month.

One thirty-foot lot on Park-av., near Leavitt-st. very cheap for a good building to part pay for.

One two-story basement house on Thirty-seventh-st. near Gas-house; cheap.

Two 2-story houses on Thirty-seventh-st.; will trade for store property

GREELEY AND BROWN.

The Liberal Movement Taking Strong Root in Chicago.

Distinguished Visitors at the Greeley Headquarters.

Rousing Rallies in the Second, Fifth, and Sixth Wards.

Unlimited Enthusiasm for the Farmer Candidate.

Call for a Mass Meeting in the Fourth Ward.

The following were among some of the principal names registered at the Liberal headquarters yesterday: Hon. Lyman Trumbull, L. W. Reed, Aurora, Ill.; I. G. Brewster, Geneva, Ill.; Charles W. Daniels, Elgin, Ill.; William Kerns, Moline, Ill.; B. Danforth, Batavia, Ill.; Waldo M. Smith, Jefferson, Ill.; Stephen R. Moore, Kankakee, Ill.; George Whiting, Pittsburgh, Pa.

These gentlemen give very flattering accounts of the growth of Greeley sentiment in their different localities, and Mr. Whiting states that there is not a particle of doubt of the election of Buckalew in Pennsylvania, by a handsome majority. In Alleghany County, which has usually given a Republican majority of about 8,000 or 9,000, the Liberals are confident of reducing it to 2,000 or 3,000. Forney is pouring hot-shot into the Cameron ring, and the Granites are dispirited, and have no enthusiasm, while the Liberals, on the other hand, are exultant and confident of success.

The Executive Committee of the Greeley and Brown Club of the Eighth Ward will meet Monday afternoon at No. 276 Blue Island avenue, at 3 o'clock.

A meeting of the Greeley and Brown Club of the Third Ward will be held to-morrow evening at 428 South Clark street. Prominent speakers will be present to address the meeting.

The State Central Committee of the Liberals have transferred their headquarters from Springfield to Chicago, and hold their sessions at the Liberal headquarters at 5 p. m.

The Sixteenth Ward Greeley and Koerner Club will meet to-morrow night, at 8 o'clock, at the house of Fish Miller. Business of importance to be transacted.

SECOND WARD.

The citizens of the Second Ward met last evening at Hutmacher & Co's. No. 186 East Van Buren street, for the purpose of organizing a Greeley and Koerner Club. The Great Western Band was present, and discoursed some excellent patriotic airs. No less than 1,000 persons attended the meeting. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Gallagher, who introduced Captain Connett as the first speaker. The Captain made one of his characteristic speeches, and pathetically exposed the Lobby-ing tactics which caused that none but Grant men were supporting it. He did not think that any honest Democrats could be caught by such chaff. He then introduced the Liberal first-rate speaker, Hon. Henry Miller, followed next, and made an excellent speech in favor of Greeley and Reconciliation.

Mr. Hubbard W. Beard next addressed the vast audience, and said he had been confident that the Second Ward would go for Greeley, but was surprised to see such a large assemblage there. He hoped every man would do his duty next November. He closed in ousting the present corrupt Administration.

Mr. Fathp Koehler was next called out. He was pleased to see so many Germans. He proclaimed to have the whole vote of the Second Ward in his pocket. He did not think that the citizens of the Second Ward would be deceived in support that braggadocio, and that they would turn out and repudiate in next November.

The Chair then read the following Committee to select permanent officers for the Second Ward Greeley and Koerner Club, and report at Exchange street, corner Clark, Wednesday evening: Messrs. Hubbard Beard, Wm. Davenport, John Kumdinger, John Schroeder, George W. Miller, George Gales, and the Chairman, who was added by resolution.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

During the proceedings two notorious wardbummers, named Hugh Reed and Frank Warren, hirelings of Alderman Arthur Dixon, tried to disturb the meeting, but received a cold shake. Four stalwart Greeley men took them on their shoulders and piped them upon the sidewalk outside. Good riddance.

FOURTH WARD.

We, the undersigned residents of the Fourth Ward, City of Chicago, hereby unite in a call for a meeting of the friends of Greeley and Brown, Koerner and Gratz, for the purpose of a change in the form of the administration of the Government and cordially invite all citizens of the ward, without respect to party names, to meet at the usual place, at Central Hall, corner Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, on Thursday evening, Sept. 12, for permanent organization.

W. F. Coolbaugh, J. C. Dore,
L. E. Otis, Murry Nelson,
H. S. Lamphere, H. S. Cook,
Wirt Dexter, E. G. Wolcott,
Chas. H. Schwab, D. A. Gage,
Geo. C. Bestor, A. G. Throop,
M. C. Stearns, H. S. Monroe,
W. F. Wentworth, C. Waeslo',
Horace Hall, P. B. Otis,
N. K. Fairbank, Mark Kimball,
Stanton Smith, John Bentley,
Elias Greenebaum, Levi S. Leiter,
James Montgomery, H. C. Ranney,
James H. Rhodes, E. S. Rawson,
Lazarus Silverman, Edson Keith,
E. G. Keith, E. Montgomery,
Wm. Bross, Randall H. Leary,
B. M. Ford, George F. Bissell,
D. A. Hewes, Gerhart Forman,
D. F. Hamilton, Wm. Hamilton,
Benj. E. Gallup, N. Goold,
H. N. Eddridge, Edward Cleaver,
Chas. D. Gurney, Wm. Wade,
I. E. Gardner, H. H. Peck,
H. N. Pelley, W. Cossman,
W. D. Kelley, O. E. Hough,
C. M. Cleveland, Samuel M. Allerton,
Thos. Hoyne, Wm. Bross, jr.,
Theo. F. Brown, W. K. Forsyth,
Wirts McQuigg, James Bowman,
W. L. Newcomb, Joseph Sheldon,
A. Washburn, J. Ward Ellis,
W. J. Darden, Warren T. Ellis,
W. W. Wentworth, Wm. Aldrich Mouiton,
Wm F. Watson, H. J. Norwell,
F. W. Tuttelfeldt, Major R. O. Greenleaf,
Walter Blackwell, Frederick Sharpe,
M. C. Wilbur, O. W. Barnard,
Sam. W. Fuller, Leonard S. Hardson,
H. Mandeville, H. H. Getty,
R. R. Day, T. H. Wood,
T. M. Greene, Geo. T. Todd,
G. E. Hilton, D. H. Daniels,
J. L. Pappe, A. Bowersox,
F. Frank, Wm. Hale,
Wm. C. Warner, F. O. Goodwin,
J. Frost, Wm. A. W. Porter,
C. Dahl, W. Chapin Dewey,
J. Kirsgood, John M. Wright,
L. Cohen, Charles Waite, jr.,
Max Goldinger, Martin Thatcher,
D. T. Day, Fred Otis,
W. H. Harder, John H. Dimpock, jr.,
Henry L. Hill, St. Clair Sutherland,
J. Dingman, Dr. Ernst Schmidt,
George Forbes, William Brown,
Patrick O'Brien, C. W. Jonas,
Joshua Mann, Charles Greper,
John Dreier, James Mackie,
N. B. Snyder, Jeremiah D. movan,
D. T. Sheridan, John B. Madden,
Geo. C. Sharman, E. P. Madden,
O. D. Kenny, F. Kimler,
DeWitt A. Leach, Arthur A. Williams,
B. S. Hyde, B. Hagenbuch,
Jas. D. D. Elliott, John F. Wells,
Alexander Sinclair, Thomas Hoffman,
Robert Stebbington, James McGinly,
L. O. Whitman, Peter Swash,
Henry Hamilton, William Hill,
Edward E. Rosbi, F. F. Driscoll,
John Carnaleo, Robert McCudden,
Jas. Trudeau, Michael Hogan,
W. R. Winchester, James Crowley,
Charles Hellen, William Moran,
Thos. Naegele, Sr., William Wiman,
Thomas Seuley, Philip Meany,
Terrence O'Brien, J. F. Farwell,
Thomas Jerome, John Newhouse,
Phillip Aitken, R. T. Crane,
Michael Heasley, Henry Hendricks,
Michael McNamara, F. Pigeon,
John Keye, Felix Ordemeah,
Thomas O'Brien, Daniel Le Franc,
Daniel Carroll, H. Towner,
Edward Quinlisk, George Keiber,
John Brophy, George Gardner,
W. S. Mahan, Joseph Devine,
James Short, William Maxwell,
Patrick Burns, Henry O. McLaughlin.

Brief addresses will be made by J. C. Dore, Jesse D. Norton, H. S. Monroe, F. W. Tuttelfeldt, Hon. L. Otis, Thomas D. Sinnan, Dr. Ernst Schmidt, and others.

FIFTH WARD.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of the east end of the Fifth Ward was held last evening at the rooms of the Greeley and Brown Club, on Thirty-fifth street, near the lake, the President, Alfred Owles, in the chair.

On motion, Messrs. Thomas Bryan, Thomas Finance Committee; Paul Dennis, H. F. Mc-Farlin, Thomas Harrison, G. D. Cole, C. J. Hardy, A. H. Bradford, and Hall Dennis.

An Executive Committee, composed of the following gentlemen, was appointed: C. D. Fuller, George C. Bellows, Alfred S. Doolittle, H. W. Woodard, H. H. Rea, R. A. Jenny, David Kinsella, Dan. Kinsella, Thomas Kinsella, Henry Newberry, W. H. Russell, J. F. White, George I. Bullen, L. F. Markham, and E. F. Fisher, jr. Hon. Lyman Trumbull was then introduced to the President, and proceeded to make one of the most powerful and telling speeches delivered during the present campaign. He said he did not propose to detain them by a run of the mill speech, but would speak briefly, as, at this season, the people were scattering all over the country to devise what measures were to be taken to secure success. He was glad to see the county, he proposed to bring before their minds a few indisputable facts. The Administration had been condemned by the Liberals, by its own record acts, and was now on trial before the American people. It presents to the country its past policy as an indication of what it intended to do in the future. On the other hand Mr. Greeley is presented by those Liberals and Democrats who desired a change of policy. He compared the issue to the audience, like himself, had formerly belonged to the Republican party. That party had grown out of the struggle of the Northern people to secure the extension of human slavery into the Free Territories, and even its most radical of its members at that time had not dared to hope for its extinguishment in the Slave States. Upon that basis, in 1860, the Republican party was placed in power. As late as 1861, the Congress of the United States, controlled by a vast majority of Republican majority, had declared that the war was waged for only the preservation of the Union, and when that object was attained the war would cease. As the war progressed, it was discovered that in no way was a powerful auxiliary to the enemy, than by slavery necessity, Mr. Lincoln issued a proclamation of emancipation, and slavery was forever abolished. Afterwards, when the question arose, the question arose, What is done with those formerly held as slaves? They were given the right of citizenship, and it was a matter of public policy that they should be given that right, but, at the same time, he denied the existence of the policy of disfranchising the white men of the South. It would never succeed in a free country to place a prejudice against a class, by refusing to the unlettered black man, and disqualifying the educated white man, who paid the taxes and owned the property of this country, from any voice in its management. The result of that policy was that unscrupulous and penniless adventurers from the North got complete control of the negro element, and their cry of one man just as their new ballot, carpet-bag friends from the North sold them out. The negro had since found out and succeeded in fastening their fangs to the body politic, and clung to it like leeches. As an instance of their barefaced robberies, he cited the case of the State of Georgia, where in four years they had succeeded in increasing the public debt from $1,000,000 to $46,000,000. In South Carolina the debt had run up from $5,000,000 to $36,000,000, and at the present time the State had to close the doors of the public institutions for want of bread and manse by reason of these adventurers having stolen not only its public funds, but its credit also. In Florida, which one would suppose would escape,—the land of swamp and alligators,—the carpet-baggers had fastened themselves, and had added to the public debt was $416,000. It had now reached the enormous sum of $15,000,000. And whereas in 1861 $1,000,000 was all that the people were soon to decide what the policy of the Government was to be for the next four years. Upon that issue Liberals and Democrats on platforms and candidates of the two parties, and cast their ballots for the man they considered to be the best. They should not be swayed by passion, or led away by false statements. The ablest men in the country had discussed the questions involved in the campaign, and if the result was not what was said there could be no doubt about their opinions. The Democrats and the Liberal Governments was necessary. All honest Democrats and Republicans were now hand in hand, because they had read the same pamphlet that was approved by all honest men all over the country. Opposed to them were the Grantites, who were controlled by the Ring. He spoke of the corruption of the present Administration, the nepotism of the President, the gifts and bribes to Congressmen, and pointed to the success of the Cincinnati nominees. [Applause.

Speeches were also made by several other gentlemen, after which the meeting adjourned.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

At a meeting of the citizens of the Fifteenth Ward, held last Friday evening, at Sullivan's Hall, on the corner of Washington and Elston avenue, for the purpose of organizing a Greeley and Brown Club; Hon. Thomas Hoyne was called to the President, Dr. F. Cavalo; Vice President, Colonel A. Comstock; Secretary, J. Dodd; Assistant Secretary, T. J. Stanton; Corresponding Secretary, M. Petersboro; Executive Committee, Messrs. Hoyne, Comstock, Dodd, Cavalo, Kercher, Fred Yultz, John Denebeck, M. Hassan, J. Bishop, H. Montgomery, W. H. Donovan. The Club have secured permanent head quarters at Sullivan's Hall, near the Rolling Mills, where they will meet every night and provide with newspapers and other campaign documents, and will be open during the day and evening. On Saturday, at 9 p. m., the Club will celebrate the event of a flag raising by a barbecue at the Rolling Mills, at which time it is expected that the Liberal candidates for Governor, Mr. Koerner, will be present and address the meeting, as also the Hon. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, and Hon. Hugh Fullerton, and the Hon. J. C. Allen, and others. The various ward clubs of the city have signified their intention to be present, and a rousing meeting may be expected.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

In Advance of the Equinoctial Gales.

About dusk last evening the appearance of the sky indicated that a storm was approaching, but by 8 o'clock it was comparatively clear overhead, many stars being visible. The threatening aspect had the effect of causing the attendance at the theatres, and no doubt many regretted that they were unable to attend, when the apparent change for the better became manifest. During all the evening, however, the south and west looked black, and the weather-wise predicted a thunder storm. Their conjectures were correct, as about a quarter of 11 o'clock the wind—invariably the precursor of a rain storm—commenced rising, and in ten minutes rushed up with almost hurricane impetuosity, and fairly howled, and reminded one of the advent of Jack Frost. The thermometer rose rapidly, and at 11 o'clock large hail stones fell in considerable quantities, and destroyed window-panes in sundry skylights. It was feared that the wind would demolish some of the many unprotected walls in the burnt district, but, so far as known, no damage was done. Throughout the entire night the storm raged, increasing in its short intervals by flashes of lightning, quick and vivid, and electricity was harmless, being what is called "heat lightning." Occasionally a one loud thunder clap, and it followed so closely upon the lightning flash, but to warrant the belief that something was struck. The rain fell incessantly until about 6 o'clock, when it ceased, leaving the sky still hidden by dense clouds.

Defending the Horses.

On Friday evening last, Isaac Comfort, Superintendent of the Milwaukee avenue horse car stables, and Richard Farrell, Superintendent of the Clifton Street horse car stables, were arrested at the instance of the Secretary of the Illinois Humane Society, who charges them with cruelty to animals. They will be examined by Justice Scully to-morrow. The complaint against Comfort is based upon the fact that a horse belonging to the latter of Daniel Quinlisk. It has caused a watering trough to be placed in front of its office, No. 89 Walnut street, at which over five hundred horses quenched their thirst yesterday. It isn't every horse that can thank the Society for its liberality in furnishing a free lunch, a la mode, in which was pinned twenty-five cents, was left on the Secretary's desk yesterday. It stated that the money was to be used in defending the horses, and complied that any one approved by all honest men all over the country. Opposed to them were the Grantites, who were controlled by the Ring. He spoke of the corruption of the present Administration, the nepotism of the President, the gifts and bribes to Congressmen, and pointed to the success of the Cincinnati nominees. [Applause.

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THE CITY IN BRIEF.

In Advance of the Equinoctial Gales.

About dusk last evening the appearance of the sky indicated that a storm was approaching, but by 8 o'clock it was comparatively clear overhead, many stars being visible. The threatening aspect had the effect of causing the attendance at the theatres, and no doubt many regretted that they were unable to attend, when the apparent change for the better became manifest. During all the evening, however, the south and west looked black, and the weather-wise predicted a thunder storm. Their conjectures were correct, as about a quarter of 11 o'clock the wind—invariably the precursor of a rain storm—commenced rising, and in ten minutes rushed up with almost hurricane impetuosity, and fairly howled, and reminded one of the advent of Jack Frost. The thermometer rose rapidly, and at 11 o'clock large hail stones fell in considerable quantities, and destroyed window-panes in sundry skylights. It was feared that the wind would demolish some of the many unprotected walls in the burnt district, but, so far as known, no damage was done. Throughout the entire night the storm raged, increasing in its short intervals by flashes of lightning, quick and vivid, and electricity was harmless, being what is called "heat lightning." Occasionally a one loud thunder clap, and it followed so closely upon the lightning flash, but to warrant the belief that something was struck. The rain fell incessantly until about 6 o'clock, when it ceased, leaving the sky still hidden by dense clouds.

Defending the Horses.

On Friday evening last, Isaac Comfort, Superintendent of the Milwaukee avenue horse car stables, and Richard Farrell, Superintendent of the Clifton Street horse car stables, were arrested at the instance of the Secretary of the Illinois Humane Society, who charges them with cruelty to animals. They will be examined by Justice Scully to-morrow. The complaint against Comfort is based upon the fact that a horse belonging to the latter of Daniel Quinlisk. It has caused a watering trough to be placed in front of its office, No. 89 Walnut street, at which over five hundred horses quenched their thirst yesterday. It isn't every horse that can thank the Society for its liberality in furnishing a free lunch, a la mode, in which was pinned twenty-five cents, was left on the Secretary's desk yesterday. It stated that the money was to be used in defending the horses, and complied that any one approved by all honest men all over the country. Opposed to them were the Grantites, who were controlled by the Ring. He spoke of the corruption of the present Administration, the nepotism of the President, the gifts and bribes to Congressmen, and pointed to the success of the Cincinnati nominees. [Applause.

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